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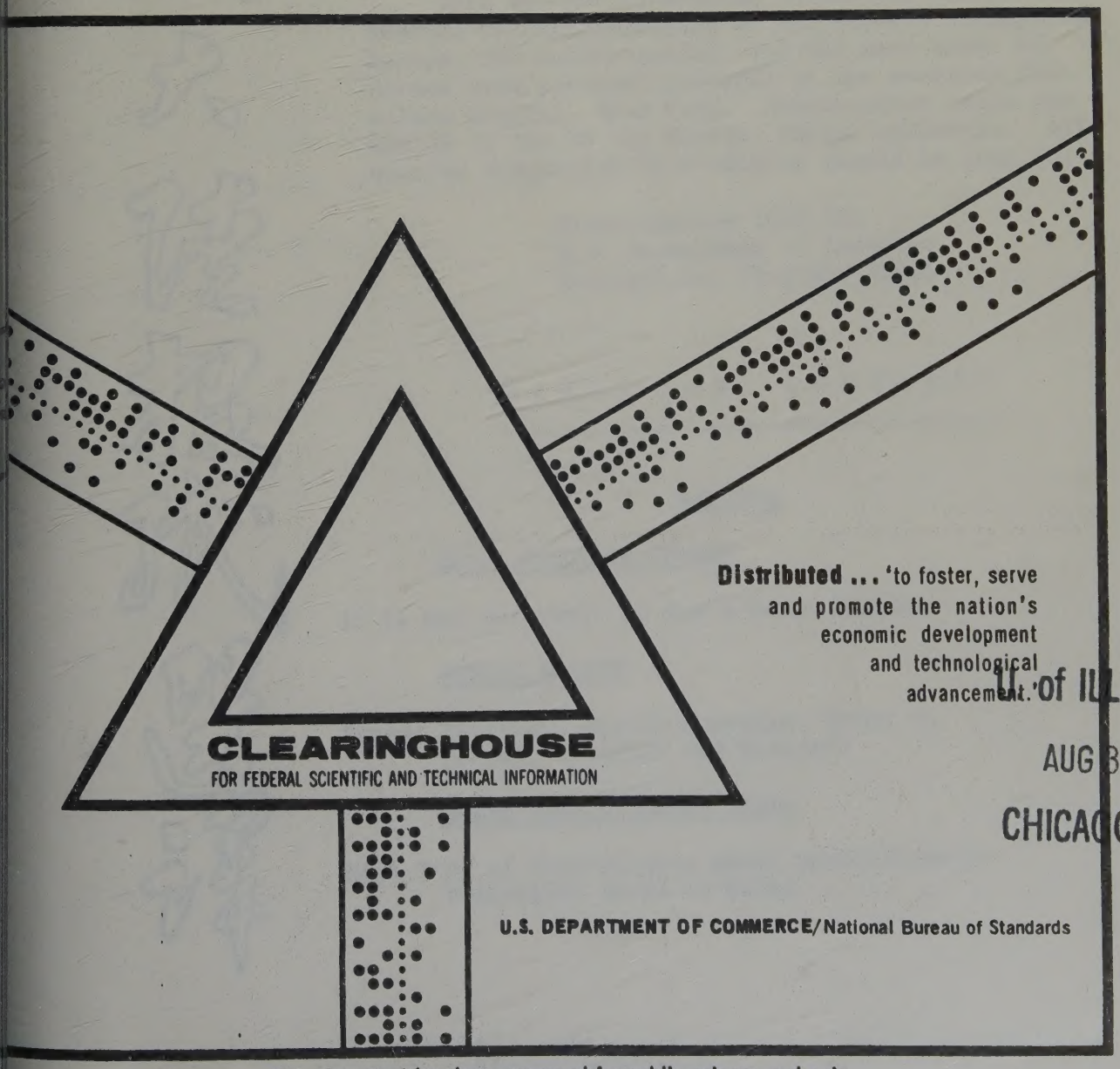
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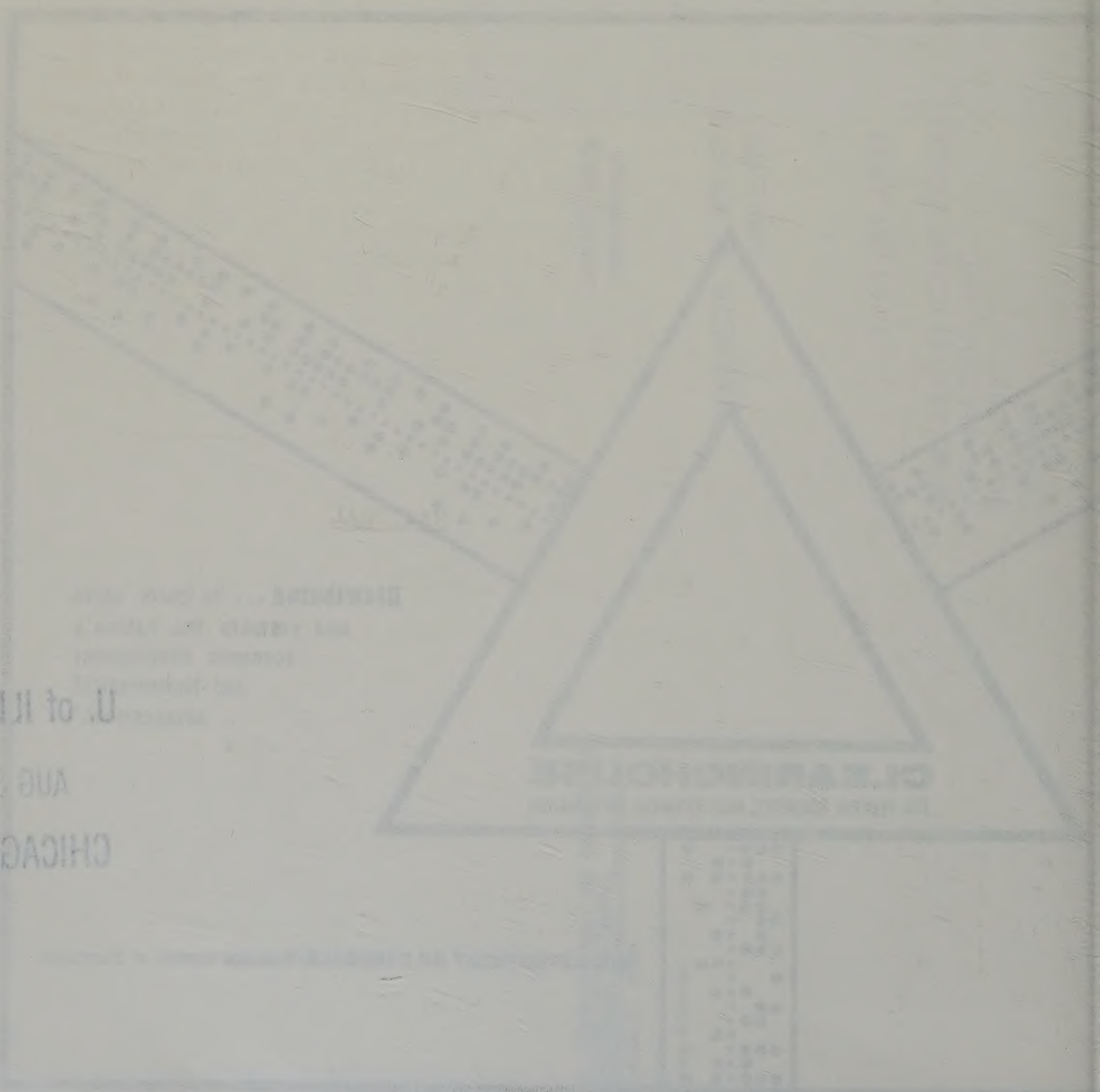

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

It Is Not Difficult to Run a Power Station 1

PUBLIC HEALTH

Summer Patriotic Health Campaigns Surge in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin 6

MODEL REVOLUTIONARY DRAMA

High Tide of Popularizing Model Revolutionary Theatrical Works in China 11

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Page

INDUSTRY

Chinese Factories Turn Out New Products 13

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Appoints Two New Ministers of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia 15

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Meets Alfred Raoul, Vice Chairman of State Council of People's Republic of Congo 15

CHINA AND CONGO

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Continue to Hold Talks with Vice Chairman Alfred Raoul 16

Vice Chairman Alfred Raoul and Other Distinguished Congolese Guests Attend Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera "The Red Lantern" 16

CHINA AND FRANCE

Modern Chinese Porcelain and Ceramics Exhibition Closes in Paris 17

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Charge D'Affaires A.I. Othman Hussein Al-Ani Gives Reception Marking 2nd Anniversary of Iraqi July 17th Revolution 19

CHINA AND JAPAN

Dispatch from Tokyo: Japanese Propaganda Team Actively Works for Japan-China Friendship 23

CHINA AND TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations Leave Shanghai for Changsha 24

Page

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

US AND TAIWAN

US Uses Taiwan as Logistics Base for Aggression against Indochina 26

NATIONAL

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Leading Cadres Must Study Conscientiously and Assiduously 29

MAO SWIM ANNIVERSARY

Armymen and Civilians Throughout China Celebrate 4th Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Swim in Yangtze 46

Chinese Armymen Celebrate Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Swim in Yangtze 49

PLA AND INDUSTRY

PLA Units Run Small Pharmaceutical Workshops Well 51

COAL MINING

Tibetan Workers Open Coal-Mine on Roof of World 53

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues Seventh Message to Nation 55

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Hospital Build with Chinese Assistance Completed and Formally Opened 65

CHINA-TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations Visit Chairman Mao's Birthplace Shaoshan 66

CHINA AND YEMEN

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Accepts Credentials from New Yemeni Ambassador to China 67

Page

US

US Industrial Production Drops Further 68

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

INDOCHINA WAR

US Imperialists Prepared To Use Political Zombie 69

US AND TAIWAN

The Anti-US Struggle by the People of Taiwan 71

NATIONAL

REMOLDING OF WORLD OUTLOOK

Party Committee of a Certain Artillery Regiment under PLA Nanking Command Perseveringly Remolds World Outlook According to the Standards of Advanced Elements of the Proletariat 73

INDOCTRINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Aomen Road No. 2 Primary School, Shanghai, Puts Extracurricular Activities on the Agenda of Its Revolutionary Committee 77

Extracurricular Activities Are Also for the Purpose of Changing the Students' Thinking 80

Students of a Middle School in Ninghsia Face the World Through Class Struggle 82

School Education, Family Education and Social Education Form One Like Three Strands of a Rope 84

RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTHS

Younger Generation Nurtured in Yenan Spirit 86

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

China Introduces Major Innovation in Supplying Rural Electricity 88

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Northeast China Province Achieves Great Success in Capital Construction 89

Page

RURAL COMMUNES

South China Commune Transforms Mountain Villages in True Revolutionary Spirit 91

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Rural Medical and Health Work in Peking's Yenching Hsien Develops Rapidly by Launching Mass Movement 93

TIMBER

Northeast China Forestry Areas Fulfill Semi-Annual Timber Quotas 95

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian CP (M-L) Chairman Warmly Praises Great Mao Tsetung Thought 97

CAMBODIA

Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Issues Press Communique 98

CHINA AND CONGO

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Continue to Hold Talks with Delegation of State Council of People's Republic of Congo Led by Vice Chairman Alfred Raoul 99

Vice Chairman Alfred Raoul and Other Distinguished Congolese Guests Visit Peking Timber Mill 99

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Head of Hungarian Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking 100

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi President Receives Chinese Government Delegation 100

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

"N.Z. Communist Review" Warmly Supports Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement 101

Page

CHINA AND TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations Leave Kwangchow for Home 102

CHINA AND UAR

Chinese Ambassador in Cairo Gives Dinner Party in Honor of Cambodian Foreign Minister and His Wife 104

US

US Farm Workers on Strike 104

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

US AND TAIWAN

Do Not Permit US Imperialism To Create "Two Chinas" 105

NATIONAL

INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

A Good Method of Living Study and Living Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought 108

PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Special Issue of Hung-ch'i Journal on Proletarian Revolution in Education 118

LAND RECLAMATION

Communist Party Member Plays Outstanding Role in Wresting Land from Sea 120

East China Peasants Score Big Success in Reclaiming Land from Sea 122

HIGHWAYS

Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Accelerates Highway Construction in Central China Province 123

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Remarkable Success of Northwest China Production Brigade's Self-Reliant Cooperative Medical Service 124

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Royal Government of National Union Issues Statement on 16th Anniversary of 1954 Geneva Agreements 127

CHINA AND CONGO

Our Great Leader Chairman Mao and His Close Comrade-in-Arms Vice Chairman Lin Meet Delegation of State Council of Congo Led by Vice Chairman Alfred Raoul 129

Congolese Vice Chairman Alfred Raoul Visits Nankou Rolling Stock Machinery Plant in Peking 130

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "New Development in Friendly Relations and Cooperation between China and Congo" 130

Delegation of State Council of Congo Led by Vice Chairman Alfred Raoul Leaves Peking For Shanghai 132

Delegation of State Council of Congo Arrives in Shanghai from Peking for Visit 133

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Government Minister Inspects Oil-Pressing Works Built with Chinese Aid 134

MALAYSIA

Sarawak People's Armed Forces Growing in Strength 135

CHINA AND POLAND

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to Chairman Cyrankiewicz Greeting Poland's National Day 136

US

American Soldiers in Clark Air Base in the Philippines Publish Underground Paper Opposing US Foreign Policy 137

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Embassy in Zambia Gives Film Reception 137

Page

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

GENEVA AGREEMENTS

International Background Material: 1962 Geneva Agreements on the Lao's Question 138

The Geneva Agreement on the Indochina Question 139

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Rumania Vigorously Resists Foreign "Power Politics" 140

US AND TAIWAN

We Will Liberate Taiwan 141

NATIONAL

SHIPBUILDING

Shipbuilding Industry in Shanghai Mobilizes the Masses to Uncover Contradictions and Solve Contradictions through Living Study and Living Application of Chairman Mao's Brilliant Philosophical Thoughts and the Use of the Powerful Weapons of View-Airing, Big-Character Posters and Big Debates 143

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Kirin Province Achieves Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results in Building Local Industry 152

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Prime Minister Samdech Penn Nouth, Ministers Keat Chhon, Thiounn Prasith of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia 154

CHINA AND CONGO

Delegation of State Council of Congo Led by Vice Chairman Alfred Raoul Leaves Shanghai for Home 154

Page

CHINA AND CUBA

Delegation of China-Cuba Friendship Association Leaves for Havana 155

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Government Delegation Leaves for Home After Concluding Visit to China 156

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Government Delegation Returns to Peking from Iraq 157

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Radio Calls on Malayan Peasants to Unite with Workers in Struggle for Liberation 157

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Military Attache Gives Film Reception in Peking to Celebrate 17th Anniversary of Victory of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War 158

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim Gives National Liberation Day Reception in Peking 159

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Delegation of Vietnam Alliance of National Democratic and Peace Forces Arrives in Peking 159

CHINA AND UAR

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to President Nasser Warmly Greeting UAR National Day 160

CHINA AND US

Westmoreland and Other US Military Chiefs Successively Conduct Sinister Activities in China's Taiwan Province 161

US

Nixon Administration Kills Two More American Students 162

Page

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Premier Chou on Current International Situation 164

US AND KOREA

US Imperialists Try to Tear Up Korean Truce Agreement 166

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July 27, 1970 No. 4704

****
* NATIONAL *
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RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

It Is Not Difficult to Run a Power Station

- report on an investigation of the running of power stations by the masses in Lich'uan hsien, Kiangsi province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 4, 1970)

> Lack of technical know-how, funds and natural water resources is no excuse for not trying to build and operate hydroelectric power stations, according to the following article, which gives instances of the successful building and operation of power stations by some poorly-endowed rural production brigades. -- SCMP Ed.

Lich'uan hsien, Kiangsi province, is situated in a remote mountain area. It is criss-crossed by 68 streams, which together form three small rivers. The river beds are shallow, but these rivers have sufficient water and therefore water resources are ample.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad revolutionary masses in the whole hsien have firmly implemented Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and through self-reliance and arduous struggle, have stepped up a mass movement of building small hydroelectric power stations on a wide scale. They have completed 133 small hydraulic and hydroelectric power stations, of which two are run by the hsien, 16 by communes, 67 by brigades and 48 by production teams. The machines installed have a total capacity of 3,144 kilowatts. At present, 69 stations have been put into operation, generating 1,677 kilowatts of

power and linking power transmission lines measuring 500 kilometers or longer. The 11 communes, chen and farms in the whole hsien have power supply, and over 50 percent of the homes of commune members have electric lighting. Power stations stand along the streams, rows of poles stretch to the mountain villages, red lines (broadcast lines) run to Peking, river water is conducted uphill by canals, and electric light illuminates the villages.

With wired broadcasts, electric lighting, water conservancy for farmland irrigation, mechanization in processing of agricultural and subsidiary products realized initially, the mountain area takes on a completely new look. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants are filled with joy when they think of these achievements. They eagerly eulogize the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They say: "This is not the light of a simple electric lamp. This is the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought which illuminates our mountain villages."

For a long time in the past, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line attached greater importance to big undertakings than to small ones and attached greater importance to foreign methods than to indigenous ones. They relied on "experts for running power stations" and described the running of power stations as a mystical and an unscalable peak. They considered things and not men. They said that "there are three impossibilities":

--1, it is impossible to generate power without a technical force;

--2, it is impossible to do so without money;

--3, it is impossible to do so without natural water resources and an adequate flow of water.

This fallacy and method of mystification made some people take power generation as an untouchable "tiger." This seriously dampened the enthusiasm of the masses in running power stations and hindered the development of building of hydroelectric power stations. In the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, only five hydroelectric power stations were built in the whole hsien. Three of them were financed by the State and the other two were run by the communes, generating a total capacity of only 180 kilowatts of power.

The mighty torrent of the great proletarian cultural revolution destroyed Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants obeyed great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Break down fetishes and superstition and liberate the mind," and fought against heaven and earth, against the class enemies and against "Liu's poison," dispelling mystic ideas in practical struggle. They said heroically: "With Mao Tse-tung's thought, we can build small power stations even if the difficulties may be greater!"

What should they do when they do not have technical know-now? Some people said: "River harnessing and power generation are unlike plowing. By the time we rustics succeed in generating power, our beard would have grown long enough to be plaited into a pigtail."

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres did not believe in this nonsense. Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Learn warfare through warfare," they took the worksite as a classroom, studying and working simultaneously, and started building power stations by their own effort. The poor and lower-middle peasants resolutely built power stations in places where some technicians who worked according to rules formerly said it was difficult to build such power stations.

In 1968, Wuhsing brigade wanted to build a hydroelectric power station, but no technician would come from the hsien headquarters. Some people said: "It is impossible to build a power station in your place. You peasants are stiff-necked, insisting on doing something impossible." The brigade cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants were determined to rely on their own efforts. They organized a technical research group with the poor and lower-middle peasants as its main force and with cadres and educated youths taking part in it. They carried out a survey, drew the design and installed the equipment by their own efforts. They used straw rope instead of the tape rule, bamboo sticks instead of the measuring stick, made T-squares with wooden planks, and carried out survey in one area after another. After ten months' arduous struggle, they succeeded in building a 24-kilowatt power station.

It was through practical work in this way that more than 4,000 hydro-electrical technicians who also worked as peasants and were not detached from labor were trained from among poor and lower-middle peasants, basic-level cadres and "May 7" fighters in the whole hsien. Three to four hundred of them could work independently in survey and designing and in guiding engineering work.

What should be done when capital was lacking? Some people suggested not building power stations when money was lacking, and poured cold water on the plan of building power stations in poor production teams. However, nobody could stifle the revolutionary vigor of the masses aroused during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Santu brigade was one of the poorest brigades in this hsien. In 1967, that is, before the power station was built, this brigade, being influenced by "Liu's poison," ate, used and allotted everything each year and "swept clean every grain each year." After the initiation of the great cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line was criticized and the socialist enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the commune members of the whole brigade surged to an unprecedented height. Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution," they resolutely decided to simultaneously carry out engineering

work and raise capital. In case the capital raised was insufficient, they would build a hydraulic station first and then build the power station when there was sufficient money. Power was to be transmitted first to nearby spots and then to areas farther away, and power supply was to be popularized step by step.

In the course of building the stations, they took everything into account, adopted indigenous methods, and made use of the local simple conditions. When cement was lacking, they used stone blocks instead, building a dam measuring more than 20 meters long. They finally completed the power station after ten months' arduous struggle.

Now, this brigade has built two hydroelectric power stations, generating a total of 24-kilowatt of power, furnishing wired broadcasts and electric light to each of the 426 households in the whole brigade. Meanwhile, the brigade has built a processing workshop, a comprehensive factory, a ceramic kiln. It also has bought a tractor this year and accumulated a public reserve of 60,000 yuan and more. The masses say: "A poor brigade can build a power station. It will no longer be poor once it has a power station."

What should be done if water flow is small, the descent is short and natural conditions are poor? The poor and lower-middle peasants enlightened by Chairman Mao's philosophical ideas, answered loudly: "The flow can be enlarged, the descent be heightened and the conditions be improved by man!"

In Hsiachai brigade, Hsünk'ou commune, there were neither rivers nor brooks, and there were only a few mountain streams, whose volume of flow was only 0.3 in the flood season and 0.06 in the dry season. Places similar to this were "forbidden areas" for building a power station according to established rules. However, the poor and lower-middle peasants who were armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and had rich practical experience were the wisest. They dug pools to store water, turning a small flow into a big one. Water was stored in daytime, and the sluice-gate was shut after power was generated for a few hours at night. Water was then stored throughout the night for generating power the next morning for hulling rice for two hours. What should be done if this discharge of water would adversely affect irrigation? They adopted means appropriate to local conditions and built a pool below the power station to retain the water. They generated five kilowatts of power by this method.

Chungchou brigade, Hungts'un commune, was a relatively level area. A similar method was adopted to store the water of two brooks for generating 12-kilowatt of power.

In a place where the descent of water was short, the masses built a high dam and prolonged the canals, so that the water at the power station had the required descent. This creation by the poor and lower-middle peasants shattered the convention that "it is impossible to build a power

station where the water flow is small and the descent is short." It also opened up bright prospects of the development of hydroelectric power generation in mountain areas and in a plain between mountains.

It is not difficult to build power stations. Practice makes people understand deeply that "the masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism." If only we rely on the masses, arm the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and bring the factor of man into full play, we can overcome any difficulty, uncover any secret, and perform any miracle on earth!

Writing Study Class of Kiangsi Provincial
Revolutionary Committee

* * *

PUBLIC HEALTH

Summer Patriotic Health Campaigns Surge in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 4, 1970)

> In Peking alone, 200,000 people were mobilized for public health propaganda work as well as the campaign to exterminate the "four pests."
>
> Large numbers of people were also organized in Shanghai and Tientsin for a drive against flies, mosquitoes, and other disease carriers. They filled up pools of stagnant water, drained low lying places where water had collected, cleaned up garbage, and flushed the sewers, thus effectively controlling the breeding of mosquitoes and flies. --SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Peking, July 3) Inspired by the excellent revolutionary situation throughout the country, the broad revolutionary masses of Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin obey great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions," and have further stepped up a new upsurge of the summer patriotic health campaign on the basis of the tremendous results scored in the spring patriotic health campaign.

Since the turn of summer, the broad revolutionary mass of the capital, taking firm hold of the good opportunity for exterminating pests and reducing diseases, have actively gone into action to fight a people's war of exterminating the four pests and paying attention to hygiene.

Since May 16, the revolutionary masses of Tungch'eng and Hsich'eng areas have carried out the activities of the "week of propaganda by shock tactics on the summer patriotic health work." The residents of these two areas, young fighters of Red Guards, and medical workers, totalling 200,000, formed thousands of teams, which went out into the streets and deep into every household to propagate, with great fanfare, Chairman Mao's brilliant directives on health work and to disseminate the knowledge of disease prevention and hygiene, thereby greatly heightening the consciousness of the broad revolutionary masses in exterminating the four pests and paying attention to hygiene. More than 100,000 young Red Guard fighters simultaneously carried out propaganda and fought, each taking a fly-swatter in hand and swatting at any flies they saw. They were a propaganda team as well as a fly-killing team.

The broad revolutionary masses of Chungwen, Hsuanwu, Tungch'eng and Haitien areas got organized in one group after another to dredge ditches, fill pools of stagnant water, overturn tins and jars in which water was

accumulated, and repair latrines, thereby effectively treating the grounds where mosquitoes and flies bred.

During the summer patriotic health campaign, the service personnel of the food and drink trades extensively conducted activities of learning from and catching up with the advanced. The more than 500 sundry food stores in Tungch'eng area studied and propagated the experience of the four advanced units, including the Hungjih Road vegetable market, which paid attention to hygiene. The service personnel of many food and drink stores and sundry food stores paid attention to separating raw food from cooked food, keeping the cash from the food, disinfecting the kitchen utensils and table-ware, and keeping clean the food which was to be served cold. They refrained from buying, selling, eating and preparing food which was decaying. They also set up a system requiring constant attention to hygiene.

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members in areas skirting Peking take the conducting of summer patriotic health work as an important part of the content of building a socialist new countryside and list it as an important measure for guaranteeing accomplishment of the "three-summer" tasks. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Yench'eng, Huaijao, Ch'angp'ing, P'ingku and Tahsing areas actively carry out the policy of "laying emphasis on prevention." They all go into action and make effort to carry out environmental sanitation, to exterminate mosquitoes and flies, to improve the wells from which drinking water is obtained, and to strengthen management of manure in relation with manure accumulation.

During the very busy season for doing the "three-summer" work, the broad masses of "bare-foot doctors" in areas skirting Peking and the medical workers who have been sent down from the municipal, ch'ü and hsien levels to the countryside form disease prevention and treatment groups and, carrying medicine boxes on their backs, go from one place to another and into the first line of agricultural production to actively carry out propaganda on the prevention of contagious intestinal disease and sunstroke and to carry out activities of preventing and treating them. They go to anywhere the the masses are laboring, and they simultaneously labor and conduct disease prevention and treatment, thereby insuring the health of the laborers.

Recently, the broad revolutionary masses of Shanghai municipality from the urban areas to the villages, from factories to streets and from public offices to schools continuously launched fierce attacks with great fanfare and spectacularly against the "five pests" and stepped up a new upsurge of the summer patriotic health campaign. On various fronts and in many units, the masses perseveringly proceeded from the revolutionary mass criticism and sharply criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of public health. In mid-May, discussion and application meetings on the extermination of pests and elimination of diseases were held in the whole municipality to commend the advanced and to exchange experience. In various ch'ü and hsien, community centers, and communes, Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types were set up to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's instructions on health work.

In Changtien chen, Chinshan hsien, study classes were set up at various levels attended by cadres and activists in health work, and family study classes were also set up, thereby further heightening the people's understanding of the great significance of carrying out the summer patriotic health campaign. They perseveringly cleaned the surroundings twice a day and treated the mosquito and fly breeding grounds once a week, thereby inducing a tremendous change in all aspects of public health in the whole chen.

In Shanghai, since the initiation of the summer patriotic health campaign, the Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels have shown particular attention to this campaign. The leaders take the lead personally and special persons are charged to take responsibility for this work, and leading groups and special organizations have been set up at various levels to handle the work of pest extermination and disease elimination.

In an activity conducted by shock tactics, the secretary and deputy secretary of the Party committee and all cadres of the revolutionary committee of Ch'angpai Street, Yangp'u ch'ü, went personally to the front to command the fight and got together with the cadres of the residents' committee and with the broad revolutionary masses to improve environmental sanitation inside and outside the houses. They filled the cess-pits, drained the low-lying land, cleared away weeds and rubbish, and cleaned the stagnant ditches and pools, effectively controlling the breeding of mosquitoes and flies.

The broad revolutionary masses of Shanghai also combined the health campaign held by shock tactics with regular health work. The residents' committee of Tinghai Street, Yangp'u ch'ü, tightly grasped the "joint defense in public health" work in factories, schools, alleys, shops and in the spots where PLA units were stationed. They quickly popularized the experience gained by the advanced units, helped those units which lagged behind, and roused the masses to carry out health work, thereby changing the aspects in this area.

In Chingan ch'ü, ten streets together formed a shock team comprising 750 people for clearing the mosquito and fly breeding grounds, set up a team comprising more than 10,000 people for swatting flies and put up more than 1,200 spots, cages and jars for poisoning and killing flies, thereby laying a dragnet of a "people's war" and giving the "five pests" no room to hide themselves.

In Shanghai, during the summer patriotic health campaign, many factories and enterprises conscientiously and tightly grasp the prevention and cure of occupational diseases, protection in labor and air conditioning. In the people's communes in various neighboring hsien, effort was made to trace and exterminate snails, examine and treat schistosomiasis and filariasis patients, and strengthen the management of manure and soil. Various trades dealing with food and drinks and the mess halls paid serious attention to preventing food poisoning and contagious intestinal diseases.

In Tientsin municipality, the broad revolutionary masses conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions on health work, keeping the summer patriotic health campaign rolling on with one wave higher than the other before it. Since the turn of summer, in various main roads, bus stations, piers, public places and other crowded spots in the city, the refuse is cleared promptly and the place is always kept clean.

The financial and trade organizations and other units in Tientsin municipality first take a firm hold of health work in the supply of food and drink, cold food and in the collective mess halls in summer, overcome the erroneous idea of "taking exclusive care of business to the neglect of health work," and take the proper conducting of health work in food and drink service as an important part of the whole and complete service for the people, thereby enhancing their revolutionary consciousness of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

The service personnel of many food and drinks shops carry out a system requiring strict examination of food, and persevere in the practice of selling food and drinks by means of tools, separating raw food from cooked food, separating money from the food and disinfecting the table-ware. This insures the physical health of the broad revolutionary masses and plays an active role in carrying out the policy of grasping revolution and promoting production.

Tientsin Industrial Woolen Mill uses big-character posters and blackboard notices and the broadcast to vigorously propagate Chairman Mao's directives on health work and sets up study classes for the cooks. In the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, the workers of this mill adopt means appropriate to local conditions, obtain materials in local area, and work with their own hands to repair the air-conditioning equipment.

Taking into consideration the characteristics of the printing and dyeing trade, some workshops of Tientsin Municipal No. 2 Printing and Dyeing Factory carry out the summer patriotic health campaign and perseveringly and regularly conduct health work, and their workers' groups keep the place clean. In Hungch'iao, Hanku and other areas in Tientsin municipality, the residents and the medical and health workers vigorously conduct environmental sanitation and exterminate the four pests, thereby making health work in the streets take on a complete new look.

While the summer patriotic health campaign is under way, the leading members of the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Tientsin municipality go deep into the basic level, strengthen leadership, tightly grasp the typical cases and use them to set the general situation in motion. Recently, at a mobilization meeting of the municipal summer patriotic health campaign, Tientsin municipal patriotic health campaign committee commended a number of advanced units in health work, thereby giving a great impetus to the fast development of the patriotic health campaign.

While being busily engaged in productive labor, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in areas skirting Tientsin municipality tightly grasp summer health work. In Hanku area, the poor and lower-middle peasants divide this area into parts for centralized management of human and animal manure and keep the manure under cover, thereby preserving sanitation and increasing the effect of the manure. They inspect the streams, low-lying land, water pools, swamps and gutters in the whole area, drain away the water or fill them up, thereby exterminating mosquitoes and flies. The retired old men of this area get organized by themselves and take the responsibility of cleaning the more than 300 public latrines, thereby keeping them clean.

* * *

MODEL REVOLUTIONARY DRAMA

High Tide of Popularizing Model Revolutionary Theatrical Works in China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1970)

a high tide of popularizing the model revolutionary theatrical works is rising throughout china. under the leadership of the local communist party organizations and revolutionary committees, many theatrical groups and amateur art groups of factories, villages, army units and schools for propagating mao tsetung thought have staged the model revolutionary theatrical works.

the "people's daily" in a short commentary has called for popularizing these model theatrical works. it says that the present high tide "is a new scene in the struggle-criticism-transformation on the literary and art front and is a new development of the proletarian revolutionary movement in literature and art."

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "revolutionary culture is a powerful revolutionary weapon for the broad masses of the people." the model revolutionary theatrical works were created under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line in literature and art and with the careful attention of the party central committee. these works effectively propagate invincible mao tsetung thought, hail the revolutionary struggle of the chinese people and successfully portray the worker, peasant and soldier heroes under the leadership of the chinese communist party. of these, the modern revolutionary peking operas "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "the red lantern" and "shachiapang" and the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" have been perfected by repeated polishing and improvement and are more resplendent than ever. the stage versions of these model revolutionary theatrical works have been published in chinese newspapers and journals since last november. the staging and wide publication of the libretti of the model revolutionary theatrical works have been welcomed and praised by the workers, peasants and soldiers. they have become a powerful ideological weapon and are encouraging the revolutionary people to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the short commentary of the "people's daily" declares: "since the model revolutionary theatrical works are to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, efforts should be made to enable the worker, peasant and soldier masses to see them," and "their popularization is an essential question in consolidating and carrying forward the victory of the proletarian revolution in literature and art and a question of the proletariat exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of culture."

the "people's daily" says that successful popularization of the model revolutionary theatrical works requires that they should be studied conscientiously and that the following should be done:

we should conscientiously study chairman mao's brilliant work "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and his thinking on literature and art. only by doing so, can we grasp the revolutionary spirit of the theatrical works and

understand that the theatrical works are splendid achievements in applying chairman mao's thinking on literature and art.

we must be familiar with the struggle between the two lines in the creation of these revolutionary theatrical works and launch deep-going revolutionary mass criticism to criticize sharply the sinister counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi in literature and art and eliminate the pernicious influences of feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art spread by chou yang, tien han, hsia yen, yang han-sheng and other counter-revolutionaries.

we must study the libretti of the model revolutionary theatrical works, recordings and televised performances of them and articles relating the experience in creating and performing them.

it is necessary to acquire two basic skills. one must first train himself and master the "basic skill" of going among the workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionizing one's own thinking. only in this way can one truly learn and properly perform the model revolutionary theatrical works which reflect the struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers and eulogize their heroes. to perform revolutionary theatrical works well, one must be a revolutionary. literary and art fighters who take part in the performance must put proletarian politics in command, seek neither fame nor gain and constantly remould their world outlook. the basic professional skills, too, must be mastered. without this mastery, one cannot successfully portray worker, peasant and soldier heroes and cannot perform model revolutionary theatrical works well.

the "people's daily" calls on artists to display revolutionary spirit and, where conditions permit, actively experiment in adapting the model revolutionary theatrical works to the local opera forms.

the commentary calls on local party organizations and revolutionary committees to strengthen their leadership in popularizing the model revolutionary theatrical works. they must use mao tsetung thought to occupy and transform the literary and art front and bring into full play the fighting role of revolutionary literature and art "for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy".

INDUSTRY

Chinese Factories Turn Out New Products

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1970)

very many new products have been trial-produced by chinese factories, particularly by some small, unknown factories, in the current vigorous technical innovations movement. some of the new products are up to the best chinese and world standards in performance and quality.

sprocket wheel shaping machine

following our great leader chairman mao's great principle "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", workers at the tientsin no. 1 machine tool plant have produced a sprocket wheel shaping machine of an advanced type, thus filling a blank in china's machine tool industry.

so far only a few countries in the world can produce the sprocket wheel shaping machine, which is highly efficient in producing major textile machine parts. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers at the plant decided to make the machine as quickly as possible and to a unique chinese design, though they had neither blueprints, nor relevant data, nor any model to follow. determined to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland, the workers and revolutionary technicians made investigations and visited factories which needed the machine tool. designing and trial-production proceeded almost simultaneously and improvements were introduced in the course of the work. in six months, they succeeded in turning out the machine tool.

extracting streptomycin from waste active carbon

by bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, workers at the wenshui county chemical works in shansi province, north china, have succeeded in extracting streptomycin from waste active carbon after 300 or more experiments. by producing a large amount of streptomycin in this way, the workers have added to the country's wealth.

during the movement to increase production and practise economy, the workers discovered active carbon in the waste material of the north china pharmaceutical plant. to extract streptomycin from it, they organized a three-in-one experimental group, composed of old workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians, with the old workers as the main body. the group studied and applied the brilliant three constantly read articles by chairman mao in a living way and started to work in the revolutionary spirit of "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory". using some of the equipment for producing sulphuric acid, nitric acid and potassium nitrate and after repeated experiments, the workers finally succeeded in extracting streptomycin from waste active carbon.

making oilstone by indigenous methods

starting from scratch and using indigenous methods, the workers at the natural oilstone plant in minsien county, honan province, central china, have produced a large amount of high quality natural oilstone from local resources and rendered much help to state industrial construction.

natural oilstone is an indispensable grinder for producing high precision and surface finish in machine parts, meters, instruments and measuring equipment and cutting tools. it was not considered possible for china to produce oilstone. the workers in a clock and watch repair co-op found the resources for making it several years ago when they were looking for stone for grinding to replace oilstone. using indigenous methods, the workers successfully made samples of natural oilstone. the quality has proved up to the requirements set by the state scientific research institutions. without spending a single cent from the state, the plant has produced oilstone in over 300 specifications and thus made a considerable contribution to socialist construction.

workers in remote county make band-gripper loom

acting on chairman mao's great teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry", the workers at the kueiping county textile mill in kwangsi, south china, have trial-produced a band-gripper loom which is up to advanced world standards. their successful achievement is a contribution to china's textile industry.

this modern cotton cloth loom has a host of fine properties, including high speed and productivity. it is simple and safe to operate, cheap to manufacture, has low electricity consumption and is small in size.

the kueiping county textile mill was originally a small workshop equipped with only looms of wood and iron. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers mechanized and semi-mechanized the production process in their shop in the course of a mass technical innovation drive. as a result, output shot up 17-fold and quality improved markedly.

inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress, the workers last year continued to dare to think and to act in true revolutionary spirit. they proposed making an up-to-date band-gripper loom themselves. the mill revolutionary committee accepted the proposal wholeheartedly. a "three-in-one" combination experimental group was immediately formed, comprising veteran workers, technicians and cadres. after repeated experiments and having overcome numerous difficulties, they finally succeeded.

expoxy resin rod welding flux

following chairman mao's great teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity", the workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians at the anyang iron and steelplant in honan province, central china, plunged into a mass campaign for technical innovations and successfully trial-produced welding flux made with expoxy resin rod after some 500 experiments. tests by the state scientific institution concerned show that steel structures welded by this flux have a tensile strength of 10.18 kilogrammes per square millimetre, reaching advanced world standards. the successful trial-production of the flux has opened a new road for developing china's welding industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Appoints Two New Ministers of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, on july 15 appointed mr. keat chhon minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and mr. thiounn prasith minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation of the royal government of national union of cambodia, upon the proposal made by samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Meets Alfred Raoul, Vice Chairman of State Council of People's Republic of Congo

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, today met alfred raoul, member of the political bureau of the congolese party of labour and vice-chairman of the state council of the people's republic of the congo.

present at the meeting on the cambodian side were: samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister.

present on the congolese side were: henri lopes, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and minister of national education of the people's republic of the congo, and pascal okyemba, congolese ambassador to china.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CONGO

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Continue to Hold Talks with Vice Chairman Alfred Raoul

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon continued to hold talks with alfred raoul, member of the political bureau of the congolese party of labour and vice-chairman of the state council of the people's republic of the congo, and the delegation of the state council of the people's republic of the congo he is leading.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Vice Chairman Alfred Raoul and Other Distinguished Congolese Guests Attend Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera "The Red Lantern"

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1970)

alfred raoul, vice-chairman of the state council of the people's republic of the congo, and the delegation of the state council of the congo he is leading attended this evening a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern" by the china peking opera troupe. they were accompanied by chiu hui-tso, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

pascal okyemba, congolese ambassador to china, and members of the congolese embassy also attended the performance.

su yu, chinese vice-minister of national defence, and wang yu-tien, chinese ambassador to the people's republic of the congo, also accompanied the guests in seeing the performance.

when vice-chairman alfred raoul and the other distinguished congolese guests in the company of chiu hui-tso, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, entered the theatre, they were given a full-house standing ovation.

after the performance, vice-chairman alfred raoul and the other distinguished congolese guests, accompanied by chiu hui-tso, went on stage, warmly shook hands with the artists and congratulated them on their successful performance.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Modern Chinese Porcelain and Ceramics Exhibition Closes in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, July 14, 1970)

the modern chinese porcelain and ceramics exhibition successfully closed here on july 12 after a month's display.

it was warmly welcomed and highly praised by large numbers of workers, young intellectuals and people of other social strata in france and by visitors from some other european countries and from north america, latin america, africa and asia.

at the exhibition, many visitors expressed their boundless love and esteem for chairman mao in various ways.

some of the revolutionary masses who had been to the exhibition held that the exposition made them understand more profoundly the great truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." many other visitors were of the view that the friendship between the french and chinese people had been promoted by the exhibition.

the clay sculptures of the "rent collection courtyard" drew a large number of spectators. a worker said that this set of sculptures acquaints people with the plight of the chinese peasants who were ruthlessly exploited in the old society and it reminds people of the similar plight of the working people in the capitalist countries who are now suffering from exploitation too. but where there is exploitation, there is bound to be revolution, he added.

while looking at the statues, about ten workers from the renault auto plant waved their fists in denunciation of the feudal exploitation. they declared that emancipation is possible only when the people fight and rebel against the exploitors.

a 78-year-old french woman who had twice visited the exhibition said excitedly: this exhibition reflects the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution. what we saw are mostly images of the workers and peasants and their soldiers. the "rent collection courtyard" tells of the exploitation and oppression from which the peasants of old china were suffering and it depicts their resistance to the oppression. this is instructive to the people of other countries. she ended her remarks by cheering "long live chairman mao exclamation"

a u.s. high school teacher saw the "rent collection courtyard" with great interest. he took pictures there and asked for a programme which he would show the people in his country.

at the exhibition, a french boy explained to his parents the clay sculptures one by one in a vivid and earnest way. finally he recited a teaching of vice-chairman lin piao: "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on mao tsetung thought."

a passage in the visitors' books read: "this marvellous exhibition not only shows the sufferings of the chinese people in the old days as incarnated in the 'rent collection courtyard', but also portrays the heroic struggle waged by

the chinese people and the chinese people's army against the warlords, the local despots, the japanese aggressors and the traitor chiang kai-shek. this points to the way for the world's people to liberate themselves from the capitalist enslavement. long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation"

many visitors highly lauded chairman mao's brilliant thinking that literature and art must serve the masses of the people, and in the first place the workers, peasants and soldiers. they hailed the tremendous successes won by the chinese people in developing revolutionary art under the guidance of mao tsetung thought. a french friend had this to say: it is wonderful to see the workers and peasants master art and use it as a weapon against the bourgeoisie. it is a great victory of socialism. he added: "thanks to chairman mao; he has enabled the chinese proletariat to master plastic art which was hitherto in the hands of the exploiting classes."

another visitor said: "in the capitalist countries and in those countries in which the revisionists are in power, every form of art is decadent and is serving the bourgeoisie, old or new, which is decadent itself. this exhibition demonstrates that in the people's republic of china, the people have grasped art and, used it as a weapon to serve the people. this is a road which all the peoples shall traverse."

another visitor wrote: the chinese people is a great people armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought who have turned art originally serving a handful of reactionaries into one serving the people. this is a loud slap in the face of the modern revisionists and the reactionaries in various countries.

after seeing the exhibition, a number of artists expressed warm admiration for the colourful porcelain pictures and the artistically perfect porcelain articles on display. they highly appraised the works vividly portraying the heroes and heroines in the ballet "white-haired girl" and praised all the works on display as an example of perfect combination of revolutionary content and revolutionary artistic form.

the visitors also enthusiastically praised the great victory of the chinese revolution and the great mao tsetung thought.

a frenchman wrote: "mao tsetung thought helps the peoples of the world to achieve liberation. the french people will follow the brilliant example of the chinese people."

another visitor wrote: "long live the chinese people, the standard-bearer of the proletarian revolution exclamation they show us the road to smashing the state of the bourgeoisie and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat."

an african woman wrote: "this exhibition demonstrates the struggle of the chinese people against the imperialists and feudal landlords and the victories they won in this struggle. it fills us with optimism about the victory of the national liberation struggle of the people in africa, asia and latin america who are exploited by the imperialists, particularly the u.s. imperialists, in a more ruthless manner."

another friend had this to say: "he who comprehends exploitation comprehends revolution. the chinese people and their great teacher chairman mao have shown us the road we should take."

another visitor wrote: "mao tsetung thought is the guide to the revolutionaries and marxist-leninists all over the world. the vanguard of the proletariat must know how to integrate marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought with the concrete practice of revolution in france."

during their visit to the exposition, two girl students from the united states repeatedly praised the victories of the chinese people and expressed gratitude for their firm support to the struggle of the american people. both of them expressed the determination to carry through to the end the struggle against the nixon administration and to establish a people's power in the united states like the one in china. their aspirations would come true without fail, they said.

many spectators expressed in the visitors' book their boundless love for the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao. written in french, spanish, english, chinese or some other languages, their words read: "long live mao tsetung thought exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" "a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation" there were also such slogans as "long live proletarian internationalism exclamation" "long live proletarian revolution exclamation" "long live proletarian dictatorship exclamation" "long live marxism-leninism exclamation"

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Charge D'Affaires A.I. Othman Hussein Al-Ani Gives Reception Marking 2nd Anniversary of Iraqi July 17th Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1970)

othman hussein al-ani, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iraqi embassy in china, gave a reception here today marking the second anniversary of the july 17th revolution.

attending the reception on invitation were samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, and samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth.

present at the reception on invitation were chou en-lai, chinese premier of the state council, li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

charge d'affaires a.i. othman hussein al-ani and vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke at the reception.

in his speech, charge d'affaires a.i. othman hussein al-ani spoke of the nature and tasks of the july 17th revolution. he described how iraq realized national unity, carried out social reforms and economic construction and waged struggle against the imperialist sabotage.

the charge d'affaires a.i. said that the national unity enabled iraq to exert all its efforts and make use of all possibilities to resist the plots and activities of world imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism. he laid bare the fact that these activities of world imperialism aimed at peddling various

capitulationist formulae for liquidating the palestinian cause and destroying the arab revolutionary base for the liberation of the arab motherland and achievement of its aims of progress and humanitarianism.

he pointed out: "so long as iraq is not liberated economically from foreign bonds and monopolies, a true liberation is out of the question."

speaking of iraq's foreign policy, charge d'affaires a.i. othman al-ani said: "support for the cause of national liberation and the elimination of colonialism are the mainstay of iraq's foreign policy. iraq supports all peoples' struggle for their rights and against imperialism and aggressive forces. the solidarity of liberation forces the world over is the sole guarantee of the independence and freedom of peoples of all countries. the ceaseless aggression of zionism against palestinian and arab territories is part and parcel of the ceaseless aggression of u.s. imperialism against the peoples of southern asia and eastern asia; this is also a fact testifying to the colonialist policy pursued by the u.s. to serve its imperialist interests."

he said: adhering to this stand, the iraqi government supports the friendly chinese people's struggle waged under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao tsetung to recover their occupied territory of taiwan and demands that the u.s. aggressor troops withdraw from taiwan and the taiwan straits. the iraqi government supports the friendly cambodian people's just struggle under the leadership of their leader prince sihanouk to oppose the plots of the reactionaries and u.s. imperialists, as well as the cambodian people's determination to maintain a neutral policy. the iraqi government supports the struggle waged against imperialist aggression and for peace and security in indo-china, on the basis of the five principles enunciated by the cambodian head of state prince sihanouk on march 23rd, 1970. the iraqi government is fully confident that the cambodian people, under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea and its chairman prince sihanouk, will valiantly foil all the plots of the u.s. and the reactionaries, as well as gain the support of the peace-loving and militant people the world over. revolutionary iraq supports the resolution of the summit conference of indo-chinese peoples convened on the initiative of the cambodian head of state prince sihanouk. this conference records the brilliant victory scored by the indo-chinese peoples against the occupationist and dominating forces represented by the u.s. military aggressors and their lackeys. the iraqi government reaffirms its stand that peace can be realized in southern and in eastern asia only if the u.s. aggressor troops totally and unconditionally withdraw from taiwan, cambodia, vietnam, laos and korea, and cease interfering in the affairs of the peoples of these countries as well as ally over the world, leaving them to decide their destinies themselves.

he added: asia faces that base of colonialist and racist immigration, israel, which is aided by imperialism and in collusion with it to drive the palestinian people out of their homes and occupy their lands. on its part, africa faces another variety of racist immigration in rhodesia, angola and mozambique, whose objective is to set up an imperialist and colonialist bridgehead threatening both asia and africa. consequently, the iraqi government condemns racist minority rules in africa and resolutely supports the struggle of the militant peoples of all countries and the liberation movements of asia, africa and latin america.

charge d'affaires a.i. othman al-ani continued: "the praise extended to the palestinian and other arab peoples' struggle by china's great leader chairman mao tsetung in his historic statement of may 20th, 1970 reflects the long-standing and durable ties and contacts existing between our two friendly peoples. indubitably, the principled stand adopted by chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people and the friendly chinese government of assisting liberation movements, particularly the cause which concerns our destiny, holds an immense and positive significance as regards the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two governments and our friendly peoples."

the charge d'affaires a.i. pointed out that the chinese government delegation's visit to baghdad to participate in the celebrations marking the july revolution "testifies to the extent of the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation existing between our two governments and our two friendly peoples."

he said that the visit paid by the delegation of the national united front of kampuchea to iraq would be of immense import in the relations between the arab baath socialist party and its government, on the one hand, and the national united front of kampuchea and its government on the other.

his speech was followed by the playing of the national anthems of china and cambodia.

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warmly congratulated the iraqi government and people on their national day.

he said: "the iraqi people have a glorious revolutionary tradition of opposing imperialism. in international affairs, the iraqi government has persisted in opposing the imperialist policies of aggression and war, stood for resistance to u.s.-israeli aggression through armed struggle and opposed the peace talks plot on the middle east question. it supports the three indo-chinese peoples' struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and has recognized the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea with head of state samdech sihanouk as its chairman. the just stand of the iraqi government has played a positive role in the current struggle of the peoples of the world against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys and has won the praise of the people of all countries.

"at present, the situation is very good in the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. particularly, the three indo-chinese peoples have grown ever stronger through their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against u.s.-israeli aggression is mounting daily. while expanding and intensifying its aggression against the indo-chinese and the arab peoples, u.s. imperialism is feverishly peddling the swindle of a so-called "peaceful settlement" of the indo-china question and a so-called "political solution" of the middle east question. u.s. imperialism has of late been desperately propagating the idea that the "balance of power" must be maintained in the middle east, otherwise there will be the danger of a direct "confrontation" between the so-called "super" powers, wildly attempting thereby to cow some countries and force the palestinian and other arab peoples to abandon their just struggles.

the middle east question is, in essence, a question of aggression versus anti-aggression, a question of the palestinian and other arab peoples striving for national liberation. on this question, there is no room for compromise. the absurdity about the so-called maintenance of the "balance of power" in the middle east is nothing but a substitute term for the "super" powers' vain attempt to contend for and divide spheres of influence there. quarrelling over the middle east question has been going on for three years since the june 5 war. u.s. imperialism and its collaborator have been talking about the "balance of power" and a "political solution" year in year out, and the united nations under their manipulation has also been continuously rendering service to them. but the result of three years' quarrel is still no balance and no solution. the palestinian and other arab peoples have come ever more clearly to see through this vain plot of the "super" powers of trying to sacrifice the interests and rule the fate of the arab people. they have come to realize ever more clearly that only by persevering in protracted armed struggle against aggression, can the palestinian and other arab peoples win liberation.

"the chinese people's great leader chairman mao pointed out: "make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again...till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic." whether u.s. imperialism resorts to military adventure or political deception, it cannot cow or dupe the palestinian and other arab peoples and the three indo-chinese peoples who have a long tradition of struggle against imperialism, nor can it save itself from its doom of complete defeat in the middle east, indo-china and the rest of the world."

vice-premier li hsien-nien concluded: "there exists a traditional militant friendship between the chinese and iraqi peoples. the relations between our two countries have been based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence. the republic of iraq has all along supported the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. i would like to take this opportunity to express sincere thanks to the iraqi government. recently, at the kind invitation of the iraqi government, we have sent a government delegation to baghdad to attend the celebrations of the national day of iraq. we believe that with the joint efforts of the two sides, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will surely be further strengthened."

when vice-premier li hsien-nien concluded his speech, the national anthem of iraq was played.

also present at the reception were leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including wang hsin-ting, huang chih-yung, chi peng-fei, fang yi, wu jui-lin, chang ming-yuan, huang tso-chen, chung hui-kun, ho chen-ya, chou hua-min, li hsueh-shih, ma jen-hui and ting nai-lin.

ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia and other distinguished cambodian guests attended the reception on invitation. they were: princes norodom sihamoni and norodom norindrapong, sons of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom soriya roeungsy, daughter of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; chau seng, minister charged with special

missions of the royal government of national union of cambodia; huot sambath, acting minister of foreign affairs; keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister; and thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china also attended the reception on invitation.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Dispatch from Tokyo: Japanese Propaganda Team Actively Works for Japan-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1970)

chinese photo exhibitions have been successfully held in various places in the northeastern part of japan, thanks to the active efforts made by a japan-china friendship propaganda team.

while the team was busy making preparations for the exhibition, the glad tidings on china's successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite reached japan. all members of the team were immensely inspired. the happy news added new important content to the exhibition.

a meeting was held before the team set off from tokyo for the northeast, at which all its members read aloud the great teaching of the great leader chairman mao: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory," expressing their firm determination to accomplish their mission.

this propaganda team comprises functionaries of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), members of the anti-"security treaty" cultural troupe of the "nagurumaza" theatre and the activists of progressive bookstores and japan-china friendship trade companies. displaying an arduous working spirit, they made tireless efforts day and night in preparing the exhibits. they also did all the packing, loading and unloading jobs. they made the setting for the exhibition and acted as guides too. the actors of the "nagurumaza" theatre also gave performances for the visitors.

everyday before the exhibition hours, the members of the team assiduously studied the red treasured book, "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", so as to use great mao tsetung thought as a guide to their intense work.

the chinese photo exhibition attracted large crowds when it was held in sendai. the visitors showed keen interest in the photos depicting socialist revolution and socialist construction in china. discussions were even held on the exhibition site. the guides were often surrounded by visitors who asked questions about the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and china's great proletarian cultural revolution. the members of the propaganda team became dear friends of the visitors.

the solemn music of "the east is red" broadcast from china's red satellite greatly inspired the visitors. many people gathered before the desk displaying chinese records and listened to the recorded song "the east is red" again and again, and were reluctant to leave. not a few of them got these records before they departed with glee.

after concluding the one-week exhibition in sendai, the propaganda team, braving rains in the night, left for hitachi, a city with a large worker population, to hold another exhibition there.

they arrived in hitachi around seven o'clock in the morning and immediately plunged themselves into intense work. braving rains, they sent propaganda materials of the exhibition to factory workers. then they began to arrange the exhibits in the exhibition site.

on the eve of the new upsurge of the japanese people's anti-u.s. struggle, the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao issued his solemn statement in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism. the members of the propaganda team, cherishing the revolutionary spirit, immediately copied the full text of chairman mao's statement in big characters and posted it at a prominent place in the exhibition hall so that the invincible spiritual atomic bomb will inspire the japanese people persisting in their anti-u.s. struggle.

the audience most warmly love the works of chairman mao. they obtained from the exhibition the red treasured books which they had been eager to get for a long time.

this propaganda team which actively worked for japan-china friendship is one of many japan-china friendship propaganda teams in japan. its members enthusiastically propagated new china and mao tsetung thought so as to help integrate mao tsetung thought with the reality in japan. the members of the propaganda team have been praised as fighters struggling not for their fame or their own interests but for japan-china friendship.

CHINA AND TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations Leave Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 16, 1970)

the tanzanian government delegation led by amir habib jamal, minister for finance, and the zambian government delegation led by e.h.k. mudenda, minister of development and finance, left shanghai for changsha by special plane today to continue their tour of china after visiting shanghai.

the tanzanian and zambian government delegations accompanied by chinese vice-minister kuo lu arrived in shanghai from nanking in the morning of july 14. on arrival, the distinguished tanzanian and zambian guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by ma tien-shui, and kao chih-jung, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned feng kuo-chu, pang fu-li, hsu chung-yi and chang chen-ya and more than one thousand revolutionary people.

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and p. ng'oma, zambian ambassador to china, also came to shanghai together with the delegations for a visit.

during their stay in shanghai, the distinguished guests from tanzania and zambia visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai heavy machinery plant and the malu people's commune on the outskirts of shanghai. they saw the revolutionary modern ballet "the white-haired girl" and went sightseeing. everywhere they went the distinguished guests were warmly welcomed by the workers, people's commune members and revolutionary literary and art workers of shanghai.

on the evening of july 14, ma tien-shui and kao chih-jung, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet warmly welcoming the distinguished tanzanian and zambian guests. at the banquet, both hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts and chatted cordially. the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the peoples of china, tanzania and zambia.

ma tien-shui and minister jamal spoke at the banquet. ma tien-shui warmly praised the great victories the tanzanian and zambian peoples had won in their struggles against imperialism and colonialism and for the development of their national economy. he said that the people of shanghai, like the people of whole china, were always the reliable friend of the tanzanian and zambian peoples.

minister jamal said that, in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the friendship between china and tanzania and zambia was deeper than that of sisters. he praised the achievements the shanghai people had made in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in production and construction, and wished them new victories.

when the distinguished tanzanian and zambian guests left shanghai for changsha, leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and over 1,000 revolutionary people gave them a send-off at the airport.

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* HONG KONG CHINESE-COMMUNIST PRESS *
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US AND TAIWAN

US Uses Taiwan as Logistics Base for Aggression Against Indochina

(Hong Kong Wen Hui Pao, June 30, 1970)

US imperialism uses Taiwan, which it occupies by force, not only as the spring board for an attack on the China mainland but also as a military bases for aggression against Asia. At the present time, in its war of aggression against Indochina, US imperialism regards Taiwan as its maintenance and supply base as well as a transport transit station. It procures military materials, foodstuffs, and vegetables in Taiwan for supply to the US aggressive troops in the Indochinese battlefields. US imperialism also sends personnel of the Chiang bandit clique to Indochina to work for it. Politically and economically as well as with respect to logistics and military training, US imperialism ties the Chiang bandit clique in Taiwan to its chariot in this aggressive war.

As early as 1966, US imperialism had set up in Taiwan a so-called "procurement department." As Taiwan's "Lien-ho Pao" reported that year, "the Procurement Department of the US Army will set up a branch in Taiwan for the purpose of stepping up its procurement of materials in Taiwan to supply the needs of US troops in Vietnam and other places." Military materials US imperialism procures in Taiwan include primarily cement, steel products, electric apparatus, and textile goods to be used for such purposes as building military installations and so-called "mopping up" operations against the armymen and civilians fighting the US in Indochina. According to statistics, such procurement of materials in Taiwan for aggression against Vietnam amounts to US$50-60 million annually.

US imperialism also purchases subsidiary foodstuffs, vegetables and other kinds of foodstuffs from Taiwan. "Contracts" it offers for purchase of vegetables are extremely harsh, requiring cold storage to preserve freshness and priority supply even after natural disasters such as rainstorms. This directly causes the prices of vegetables in Taiwan to soar, affecting the livelihood of the people in Taiwan.

Besides procuring materials, US imperialism has also continued to expand its logistical military bases. An aircraft maintenance plant which it set up in Taiwan last year is one of these. This "maintenance plant" is exclusively responsible for the maintenance of aircraft "used by the American forces in Vietnam." According to press disclosures in Taipei, this plant, ostensibly owned by the Chiang bandit gang, is in fact entirely controlled by US imperialism. It is said that if American planes are shipped back to the United States for repair, this would cost more than US$37,800 per plane, but for repair to be undertaken in Taiwan the

cost would be only a little more than US$9,000 per plane. This show how US imperialism is exploiting cheap labor of Taiwan. A US "procurement officer" in Taiwan had commented that the reason why Taiwan is listed as an area for procurement of military materials is primarily Taiwan's cheap labor power and, secondarily, the US belief that the Chiang bandit gang is more submissive (than the Japanese reactionary government).

In 1966, the US imperialists placed gigantic "Hercules" transport planes in kung-kuan airfield, Taiwan's biggest air field which was used as an air transport transit station for aggression against Vietnam. In 1968, they sent to Taiwan the fueling aircraft KC137 for the refueling of B52 bombers. In the last two years, they again stepped up the expansion of airfields and ports, thereby further making Taiwan a military base for expanding the aggressive war in Indochina and a springboard for an attack on the China mainland.

As to personnel of the Chiang bandit clique sent by the US imperialists to Indochina to serve the American aggressors, they were initially limited to the so-called "economic and technical" personnel. There was a so-called "farm technology" mission of the Chiang bandit clique, which ostensibly had the assignment of helping the South Vietnam puppet clique in "improving agriculture and water conservation" but which actually worked with the US and the puppet regime in setting up "strategic hamlets,"'peasants' associations" and "fishermen's associations" with the object of tightening the control over peasants and fishermen in areas yet to be liberated. In 1964, a so-called "military advisory mission" was despatched to assist the South Vietnam puppet army in training secret agents and espionage personnel. Under "consultation" with the US, a group of Chiang bandit troops whom the US imperialists had trained in the mountainous areas in Taichung was despatched to South Vietnam to engage in sabotage in the liberated areas. In August 1967, when the militia of South Vietnam bombarded Fu-pai American airfield, an American army secret intelligence station inside the airfield was destroyed; among the dead were 10 from the Chiang bandit clique. Besides, there were the so-called "electric power technology mission," "medical teams," etc. These might differ in name, but they were identical in purpose: to serve the American imperialists as accomplices.

On top of this, one large group after another of "retired" servicemen of the Chiang bandit army were flown to Indochina to "serve" the US imperialists. In 1961, the first group of "retired" servicemen was driven to Thailand to build military highways for the use of American troops. Beginning with 1965, large batches of "retired" servicemen were carted off to South Vietnam. Of these, one batch was despatched to build military highways around Saigon and Penho, while another number was sent to Keujen and Cam Ranh Bay to dig up sand for the expansion of military ports.

With the US imperialists using Taiwan as a logistics base for their aggressive war in Vietnam and driving more and more personnel of the Chiang bandit clique to serve their policies of aggression and war, greater disasters will surely befall the people of Taiwan.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Leading Cadres Must Study Conscientiously and Assiduously

- Several "what is to be done?" in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought by cadres of a certain air force unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 14, 1970)

The following article shows how some cadres of a PLA Air Force unit have their mistakes and erroneous attitudes corrected in accordance with Mao's thought and with the help of their comrades and the masses.--SCMP Ed.

Note by Jen-min Jih-pao Editor: The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Cadres should be taught to learn some Marxism-Leninism, and the more they learn the better. That is to say, they should devote themselves to Marxism-Leninism, not revisionism."

In their July 1 editorial, "Communists Should Be Advanced Elements of Proletariat," the two central newspapers and one journal pointed out: "The new Party members and the activists who aspire to join the Party should study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and the older Party members should do the same. Leading cadres at all levels in particular should study it conscientiously and assiduously."

In the course of launching the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party committee of a certain Air Force unit deeply realizes that the key to the successful development in depth of the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought lies with the cadres, and that in order to lead the armed forces to study well, the cadres themselves must first of all take the lead in study and application.

Cherishing deep proletarian feeling for the great leader Chairman Mao and warmly responding to Vice Chairman Lin's great call, "It is imperative to truly learn Mao Tse-tung's thought," the Party committee of the unit, beginning by paying firm attention to the attitude toward and feeling for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, has intensively taught cadres at all levels to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought conscientiously, assiduously and in a living way in recent years. During the study they have ceaselessly waged struggle against empiricism, routinism, "it's almost done," and such erroneous ideas, greatly promoting the ideological revolutionization of the cadres and effectively pushing forward the development in depth of the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought among the armed forces. Published below are some of the "What should be done?" which they have summed up from the cadres' living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

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What Should Be Done in the Case of Cadres Who Concentrate on Being the "Motive Force" But Do Not Pay Sufficient Attention To Being the "Target"?

In the mass movement of study of Chairman Mao's works, some cadres often pay more attention to being the "motive force" of revolution and not enough attention to being "targets" of the revolution. As a result, they do not move toward ideological revolutionization in big enough strides.

The principal cause of this problem is that, first, they fail to make clear the relationship between being the "motive force" and being the "target." They think that "if they fail to study successfully, that will affect only themselves as individuals, but that if they fail to make their units study successfully, it will affect a large number of people."

Second, they do not conduct themselves properly, thinking that "although they may not be much better than the others, they are not worse."

Third, their standards of ideological revolution are not high enough. They believe that "it will be all right so long as they do not make mistakes and are able to catch up with the rest."

How should such a problem be solved? The experience of some cadres of a certain regiment is this:

(1) By realizing clearly that revolution also means self-revolutionization, and that only when one is a "target" properly can he be the "motive force" properly.

When Han Yung-wu was first made regimental commander, he thought: "This post carries heavy responsibilities with it. I must do my job well no matter how hard I have to work. So long as I lead the unit well, I may be said to have given a good account of myself." Accordingly he paid more attention to problems of the unit under his leadership in his study than to problems of himself. As a result, the pace of his own ideological revolutionization was not fast enough for some period of time, and that also affected the work on the unit.

With this problem in mind, he studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Reform the objective world as well as our own subjective world" and Vice Chairman Lin's important instruction: "We should regard ourselves as part of the revolutionary force, but at the same time we should also constantly regard ourselves as targets of the revolution. He realized that if he regarded himself only as a "motive force" and never as a "target," and so slackened his own ideological remolding, then he would be able neither to carry out his own ideological revolutionization successfully nor lead his unit well, and that in the end the "motive force" would become an obstacle.

Subsequently, he correctly dealt with the relationship between being a "motive force" and a "target" and firmly insisted on studying with the problems of the unit as well as those of his own in mind, using the study as a guide for his work and as a means of remolding the way of thinking, and also using it as a means for reforming other people as well as himself. He made revolution voluntarily and also welcomed others who helped to make revolution. He spoke at a general meeting about his own experience in living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and was praised by his comrades.

(2) By treating oneself with the viewpoint of one dividing into two, and seeing clearly that only by striving to overcome one's shortcomings will one be able to develop one's forte to the full.

Wang Chih-yao, one of the vice brigade leaders, overestimated himself at one time, thinking that he was young but had already earned merits in war, that his promotion had been rapid, and that he was an outstanding example of the regiment. Bedeviled by pride and smugness, he often considered himself right and would not listen to advice. The masses, criticizing him, compared him to the tail of an aircraft--being held high in the air.

Through subsequent and repeated study of Chairman Mao's brilliant thought of "one dividing into two" and Vice Chairman Lin's relevant instructions, he realized that self-conceit and smugness were expressions of the bourgeois world outlook and arch-enemies of successful ideological revolutionization, that if shortcomings were not exposed in the face of achievements, strength, no matter how great, might in time turn into weakness, that if self-conceit was not guarded against in the face of achievements, sooner or later one would tumble, that unless self-conceit was struggled against and downed, one would never successfully be a motive force in revolution.

Accordingly, in the revolutionary spirit of fighting at close quarters in the air to destroy the enemy, he fought at close quarters with self-conceit and destroyed it, went to the masses voluntarily to expose and struggle against his own selfishness, asked them to find out his faults and prescribe remedies for them, and consciously accept the supervision of the masses. As a result, he made rapid progress, gloriously attended a Party congress of the air force, and had the good fortune to see the great leader Chairman Mao.

(3) By imposing strict demands on oneself in the spirit of continuing to make revolution, constantly raise standards, and closely follow new trends.

In an air battle, wing commander Liu Kuang-ts'ai, developing the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, fired at an enemy plane and caused it to explode in midair. After that he slackened his effort at ideological remolding, thinking that "I have been tested in a trial of life or death and the problem of my view on life and death is solved."

On a later occasion, when he was ill and was admitted into hospital, he wondered how much longer he could live on with his illness. This incident made him realize that he had not yet quite solved the problem of his view on life and death.

Accordingly, with this problem in mind, he studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "In order to adapt one's ideas to new situations, one must study," and Vice Chairman Lin's instruction calling for continuous struggle to meet the needs of the revolution, and deeply realized that the development of the revolutionary situation had imposed still higher demands on the remolding of the world outlook, and that if he slackened his own ideological remolding, he would be left behind on the road of revolution.

Since then he has been tirelessly studying the "three constantly read articles," comparing himself with the heroes and their advanced deeds, and criticizing renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's "philosophy of survival." Eventually he overcame his illness and returned to his combat station. He said with deep understanding: "On the road of ideological revolutionization there are only starting points but no finishing line."

What Should Be Done in the Case of Cadres Who Are Not Sufficiently Eager in Their Study?

Some cadres are not sufficiently enthusiastic in study. Very often they are not conscientious enough when studying collectively and do not pay enough attention to study when studying individually.

The basic cause is: First, they do not fully realize the great significance of the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Second, they are bedeviled by "self-complacency" and "laziness." What should be done?

According to the experience of some comrades of a certain air force unit, the principal means for solving this problem is as follows:

(1) By rousing feelings and studying voluntarily.

In accordance with Vice Chairman Lin's instruction, "The attitude one takes toward Mao Tse-tung's thought is a highly important question," Han Ya-cheng, a member of the Party committee of a mechanics unit regularly recollects some incident that impressed him most and taught him his biggest lesson, and ceaselessly strengthens his deep proletarian feeling for the great leader Chairman Mao and rouses his eagerness to study hard.

In 1968 Han Ya-cheng was gloriously received in audience by the great leader Chairman Mao. This event, the most inspiring in his whole life, he often recalls. While recalling the event, he also "thinks about" four things:

--He thinks about his own liberation and the liberation of the proletariat as a whole as well as the victory of the revolution under Chairman Mao's wise leadership.

--He thinks about the course of his own growth under the nourishment of Mao Tse-tung's thought and his personal experience that he will succeed whenever he acts in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions.

--He thinks about Chairman Mao's great teaching, "China should make greater contributions to mankind," and the heavy, important responsibility of a revolutionary fighter in liberation of the whole mankind.

--He thinks about the moving instances of avid study of Mao Tse-tung's thought in extremely difficult circumstances by the revolutionary forerunners and the revolutionary people of the world.

The more he thinks about these things, the more fervently he loves Chairman Mao and the more he realizes how urgently he needs to study and grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought. For a long time, under circumstances of shortage of cadres, pressure of work, pressure of time, and urgency of tasks, he has been seizing upon all available time to study consciously and hard Mao Tse-tung's thought, carefully interpreting it, and resolutely acting in accordance with it.

(2) By overcoming self-complacency and studying actively.

Ni Chin-sheng, deputy wing commander, constantly struggles against self-complacency in study by using the viewpoint of one dividing into two. He used to think that since he came from a good family and he earned merit in service, there could not be anything wrong with him. He therefore did not pay enough attention to study and slackened his own ideological remolding. As a result, military-political relations were not handled well at one time.

With this problem in mind, he studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The enemy to study is one's own complacency. In order to learn something in earnest, one must begin by not being complacent." He realized that whenever he slackened his study of Mao Tse-tung's thought, bourgeois ideology would assail him, that if he was satisfied with the limited progress made in ideological revolutionization, he would not be able to catch up with the development of the revolutionary situation or lead the unit in continuing to advance, and that he could forever maintain a firm, correct political direction only by raising the standard of, and imposing strict demands on, ideological revolutionization and never slackening his study of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the slightest degree.

Having increased his understanding, he goes regularly to the masses to expose and struggle against his selfishness, and, bearing the views of the masses in mind, conscientiously studies Mao Tse-tung's thought and strives to remold his world outlook. Ni Chin-sheng is now making better progress in his ideological revolutionization and handling military-political relations more successfully.

(3) By going all out and studying assiduously.

Hsiao Yung-ta, deputy political commissar of the wing and an activist in living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, has since 1963 firmly persevered in participating in study by the collective organization, and moreover, voluntarily setting aside some time for private study. He said, "The view that 'there is no time for private study' is an expression of laziness and lack of a strong enough will to continue to make revolution. One is always busy with revolutionary work. But the easier one is, the more one must try to eke out time for study in the spirit of 'seizing the day, seizing the hour.'"

For a long time he was the only political leading cadre in the wing, and moreover he had to take part in flying missions. However, cherishing deep proletarian feeling for Mao Tse-tung's thought and the spirit of revolution plus desperation, he would eke out some time although he was very busy and persevered in study no matter how little time he had to spare. As a result, he has made faster progress than ever in raising his political and ideological level and his capacity for work.

What Should Be Done in the Case of Cadres Who Dare Not Reveal Contradictions in Making Study and Discussion?

While carrying out study or discussion, some cadres dare not reveal contradictions. The principal living ideas are:

--First, they are afraid that any emphasis on these contradictions may affect their relations with others.

--Second, they are prejudiced in their relations with one another and will not be frank with one another.

--Third, they think that they have problems themselves and dare not offend others.

Causes that give rise to these problems are: (i) They lack the principle of Party spirit of the proletariat; and (ii) they do not set high standards for, or impose strict demands on, themselves and are afraid to touch their own souls.

What should be done?

(1) By upholding firmly the principle of party spirit of the proletariat, boldly exposing contradictions, and actively solving them.

During flight training one day, the weather suddenly turned bad. Studying the situation with cadres of the wing present, Liu Kuo-lin, political commissar of the wing, decided that they should return to camp to their study. The wing commander, after returning from his flight, was not pleased with the collective decision. Liu Kuo-lin, however, realized that this was a question of principle as to whether it should be collective leadership or personal dictatorship.

On one occasion, while they were studying Chairman Mao's teaching about democratic centralism and discussing ways and means of strengthening collective leadership of the Party committee, Liu Kuo-lin thought of bringing up the question for discussion so that views on it might be unified. But then he remembered that he was formerly a subordinate to the wing commander, and he swallowed the words he meant to say. Later, a similar question appeared, and then he realized the gravity of the problem.

With this problem in mind, he studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "If there is no longer any contradiction in the Party and ideological struggle to solve such contradiction, the life of the Party will have ceased," and realized deeply that the philosophy of the Communist Party was a philosophy of struggle, that only through struggle could correct ideas be fostered, erroneous ideas be overcome, and contradictions be solved, and that fear to launch active ideological struggle although contradictions clearly existed would cause harm to the revolution and to one's comrades instead of achieving true unity.

With his understanding raised, he voluntarily brought up the question at another discussion meeting held to study the system of democratic centralism. He boldly pointed out the problem of the wing commander, and the wing commander criticized himself, thus better implementing Chairman Mao's teaching on democratic centralism.

(2) By firmly upholding the principle of "unity--criticism and self-criticism--unity" and unifying understanding with the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

While discussing ways and means of strengthening the building of company units, the chief of the repairs plant and the political instructor expressed critical views against each other. Subsequently they were prejudiced against each other and often quarreled, and refused to make criticism and self-criticism at study sessions.

Later,helped by the superior Party committee and through the criticism and help of the masses, the two men were jolted and awakened. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Put problems on the table" and "Unity--criticism and self-criticism--unity," they exposed their problem during study and carried out criticism and self-criticism concerning each other.

With their contradiction resolved and unity strengthened, they vigorously led the whole plant in revolutionization and combat-like development. As a result, the plant gloriously won a third class collective merit last year and was elected an advanced unit of the Army.

(3) By strengthening the spirit of conscious revolution and daring to test oneself in fire.

At one time the independent squadron had many problems. Ch'i Fa-k'uan, the vice squadron leader, saw these problems more clearly than the rest. At study and discussion sessions, however, he, realizing that he himself had many problems and that others might give him trouble if he aired his views and offended others, adopted an attitude of maintaining silence and avoiding trouble.

Later, with this problem in mind, he studied Chairman Mao's teaching about "complete" and "thorough" service for the people, and realized that a Party member who, afraid of testing himself in fire, remained unmoved when he saw damage being done to the revolution and indifferent to the shortcomings and mistakes of his revolutionary comrades showed a lack of strong spirit of self-revolution and purity of Party character. He also realized that at all times and in all circumstances, a Party member armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung should regard the interests of the revolution as the most important thing of his life, resolutely defend Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and struggle tirelessly against all incorrect ideas and acts.

With his understanding raised to a higher level, Ch'i Fa-k'uan took the lead at a study session in conscientiously making self-criticism in front of the masses, testing himself in fire and making revolution deep in his soul. At a cadres' study session he boldly criticized other comrades with regard to the realities of the squadron. Under his leadership, criticism and self-criticism among the cadres developed further and the squadron assumed a new complexion.

What Should Be Done in the Case of Some Cadres Who Will Not Take the Lead in Discussion and Application?

Whenever they are asked to take part in a discussion-application meeting, some cadres would become shy and none of them would volunteer to speak. The principal living idea is that,

(1) They think that since they are leading cadres, it makes no difference whether they speak or not so long as they pay attention to study and application;

(2) they think that they must speak at a higher level if they speak at all, otherwise they may lose face;

(3) they think that the masses can be kept in the dark if they do not speak, but that if they speak, the masses would impose higher demands on them.

The principal causes for these living ideas are:

--(1) Insufficient understanding of the significance of discussion and application meetings;

--(2) Lack of the spirit to be a primary school pupil; and

--(3) Failure to impose strict demands on oneself and bedevilment by the idea of being "average."

The Party committee of a certain unit has adopted the following measures in solving the problem.

(1) By raising understanding and rectifying attitude.

The Party committee of the unit at first decided to call a cadres discussion and application meeting early this year, but when it came to choosing speakers, none of the cadres would agree to speak. As a result, the discussion and application meeting was delayed time and again.

Party committee secretary and political commissar Chang T'ai-yen then tried to raise their understanding mainly by the following means:

(i) By studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to sum up experience conscientiously." This would enable all to realize that discussion-application is a summing-up of study-application, the beginning of re-study and re-application, and an essential process of "practice-knowing, practice again and knowing again." Many of the cadres have good experience in applying Mao Tse-tung's thought to the solution of problems. This may be summed up and each cadre may speak on his part of the experience. In this way they will enlighten and help one another to make progress, and moreover it will continuously push forward the mass movement of the armed forces to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way.

(ii) By studying Vice Chairman Lin's instruction: "In studying Chairman Mao's works, it is necessary to study with some problems in mind, study and apply in a living way, combine study with application, study first what is urgently needed so as to produce immediate results, and exert the utmost effort on 'application.'" This would enable all to realize that discussion and application meetings are where one speaks about one's experience in applying Mao Tse-tung's thought to the reforming of the subjective world and the objective world, that the process of discussion and application is also a process of struggle-criticism-transformation, and that constant discussion and application would ceaselessly develop and promote the revolutionary style of study of linking theory with practice.

(iii) By studying Vice Chairman Lin's instruction: "We must regard as our life-long mission the propagation and implementation of Mao Tse-tung's thought." This would enable all to realize that discussion and application is propagation of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and that through discussion and application of one's own personal experience, acclamation of the incomparable power of Mao Tse-tung's thought will be convincing and will be a profound education.

With their understanding raised to a higher level, they actively took part in the discussion and application, cherishing profound proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao. The comrades said, "This discussion and application meeting is successful. We have received a profound education and reap a bumper harvest."

(2) By shedding official airs and willingly being a primary school pupil.

Li Ching-liang, leader of the unit, was unwilling to take part in any discussion and application in the past. He thought that being a leading cadre, he must speak well, or people would say that the leader was no better than the rest.

With this problem in mind, he repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching on shedding official airs and willingly be a primary school pupil. He realized that his idea that he must speak better and on a higher plane than the masses if he spoke at all was in reality due to his inability to shed his official airs.

Accordingly he resolved to take part in discussion and application. But when he considered the topic he was to speak about, he found that there was nothing "big" which he could speak about and that "minor" things were not worth speaking of.

With this problem in mind, he again studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "If you can apply the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint to the expounding of one or two practical problems, then you should be praised and should be regarded as having produced some result." He realized that it was natural and proper that a leading cadre should require himself to study more, apply what he had learned better, and speak at greater depth than the rest, but that study must go through a course from small quantity to large quantity and from shallowness to greater depth, and that his idea that "minor" things were not worth speaking about was in reality a sign that he had not shed his official airs.

With his understanding raised, he was the first to take the lead in carrying out discussion and application, playing a promotive role in making the discussion-application meeting a success.

(3) By raising standards higher and overcoming the "middle-reaches" mentality.

Li Ju-t'ao, political commissar of the wing, had the "middle-reaches" mentality in the past and was unwilling to take part actively in discussion and application, because he was afraid that once he took part in it, the masses would impose high demands on him and that would make things difficult for him.

Later, with this problem in mind, he studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Go all out and aim high," and realized that being contented to remain in the middle reaches was an expression of "half-hearted" revolution, that sailing upstream, one must go forward or be carried downstream by the current--that is to say, he must overcome his middle-reaches mentality, or he would surely be carried downstream by the revolutionary torrent of the mass movement.

As the middle-reaches mentality was due mainly to the fear of hardship and exertion, he made Chairman Mao's teaching, "Fear neither hardship nor death," a constant reminder and turned the demands of the masses into the motive power for continuous progress. He resolved to strive for the upper reaches on the road of ideological revolutionization. With his understanding raised, he took part in discussion and application of his own accord.

(4) By struggling against self and repudiating revisionism, and substituting "daring" for "fear."

Chang Wen-chiang, deputy wing commander, formerly regularly took part in discussion and application. But at one time he was afraid that the masses might take an "unfavorable view" of what he spoke about, and so he developed the living idea of no longer willing to take part in discussion and application. How did he solve this problem? He said, "The most important thing

is 'struggle against self and repudiation of revisionism' and turning 'fear' into 'daring.' It is important to trust the masses and not to be afraid of adverse criticism."

On one occasion he spoke about his experience of correctly treating a change in his duties. Someone later said, "The deputy wing commander admonishes others not to raise difficulties over personal problems, but he himself has done just that." He was very upset when he heard that, and thought that he might as well not speak at all.

Last year in particular, some problems cropped up in his work which increased pressure on him even more. He thought that he must not speak any more, or the masses would take an even more unfavorable view of him.

Later, he repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching on "struggle against self and repudiation of revisionism" and correct treatment of criticism from the masses, and realized that a Communist must be frank, faithful and earnest, that he must courageously criticize himself if he has some shortcomings or made some mistakes and also welcome criticism from others, and that only in the course of continuously listening to criticism from the masses would he be able to know himself correctly and ceaselessly reform himself. He resolutely struggled against selfishness and impure thoughts, relieved himself of mental misgivings, actively took part in discussion and application, and was praised for it by the leadership and the masses.

What Should Be Done in the Case of Some Cadres Who Are Busily Engaged in Official Affairs and Cannot Sit Down To Study?

Some cadres are so busy with their official work that they cannot sit down to study. They think that official work must be done at once, or there will be trouble, but that study is a life-long job and could wait a little while.

This problem owes its existence principally to the influence of the pure military viewpoint and the viewpoint of pure professionalism, under which one is buried in professional work and neglects one's own ideological revolutionization.

What should be done? A certain radar regiment solved it this way:

(1) By rectifying understanding and increasing consciousness of study.

On one occasion, while the central group of the regiment were engaged in study, one of the responsible cadres asked political commissar P'eng Chin-p'u for leave of absence in order to attend to building construction work.

P'eng Chin-p'u said to himself: "Of all work which demand urgent attention, which should be given priority? That is a question of orientation." Thereupon he sat down with the cadre to study Vice Chairman Lin's instruction:

"In the midst of countless things it is necessary to grasp the fundamental one. It is necessary to place in the foremost position of all work the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and let it take command of everything."

The responsible cadre was led to realize that study of Mao Tse-tung's thought was the basis for doing all work well, that priority should be given first of all to work on this basis, that although sitting down to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way might take away some time, the time was spent on the essential point, that this would rouse the revolutionary spirit, give the work its soul, direction and means, and so produce limitless strength. He also realized that being busy was a normal state in revolution, that putting off study under the excuse of being "busy" was in fact a reflection of disregard for study. If he gave up study today for one reason and tomorrow for another reason, then the busier he was, the more pressed for time he would be, and the more pressed for time he was, the less would he be able to sit down to study. This would create a vicious circle and cause one to deviate from theory and the right direction, so that though one might work hard, he would likely make mistakes.

With his understanding raised, the comrade consciously insisted on putting the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the first position under any circumstances.

(2) By accepting supervision by the masses and firmly upholding system of study.

In June last year, when the 2nd Company was transferred from a plain area to a mountainous area, it was given heavy construction tasks. Having few cadres to help him and facing urgent tasks, company commander Ts'ao Fang-yin was worried and did not know what to do. He had no mind for study, but was occupied with problems of dynamiting and removal of rocks. He took charge of everything from morning till night, but the busier he was, the more confused he became. All work dropped steeply, like "a thermometer in an ice-box."

Under this situation, the comrades criticized him sharply, which helped to clear his head. He then sat down to study, with his problem in mind, Chairman Mao's teaching, "Politics is the commander and the soul" and "Political work is the lifeline of all economic work." He realized that in the face of complex work and heavy tasks, a leading cadre must put politics in command, place thinking in the lead, and study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought well, or he would not be able to carry out work on his unit successfully. After that, no matter how busy the work, how heavy the task, and how pressing the time, he would resolutely insist on organizing the cadres for study of Chairman Mao's works and arming their heads and directing work with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Through the solution of this problem, cadres of the 2nd Company realized that in order to study tirelessly and regularly, cadres must accept supervision and examination from the masses. Accordingly, they have adopted the following measures:

(i) The plan of study of the cadres is handed over to the masses for discussion, so as to win their concern, support and supervision; and

(ii) fighters are invited to take part in the study of the cadres and to comment on the discussion and application of the cadres.

Under the concern and supervision of the fighters, cadres of the 2nd Company have increased their consciousness of study and their speed of ideological revolutionization. Four of the five cadres of the company have become activists in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

(3) By placing study and action in their right relationship to each other and seriously carry out ideological revolutionization successfully.

In October 1969, when Radar 3rd Company was carrying out pressing tasks, the cadres worked overtime and slackened their study. For this they were criticized by their superiors. Some of the cadres did not agree with the criticism, thinking that "It is true we have neglected study, but that is after all better than neglecting our job."

In view of this problem, political instructor Hsü Tso-k'un called a meeting of the Party branch, at which he told the others the lesson he had learned.

He said, "In the past I thought it would be all right if I avoided individualism and did my work well. Accordingly I slackened my study of Chairman Mao's works and my ideological revolutionization. On one occasion I led a unit to fight a fire in a civilian village near our barracks. On the way we had to ford a stream. I stopped to take off my shoes. The fighters who followed me did no such thing, but leapt into the stream one after another and were several dozen meters ahead of me when I finally got across. The distance gave me considerable food for thought. With this problem in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's relevant teaching and realized that the distance of several dozen meters was absolutely not a simple matter of figures, but a distance in ideological revolutionization left by my inattention to the living study and living application of Chairman Mao's works at normal times." Through this lesson recounted by the political instructor, the men deeply realized that it was wrong to study alone without taking action, that it was dangerous to act alone without study because that would lead one to lose one's bearings, and that acting alone without putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command and without carrying out ideological revolutionization successfully would prevent one from breaking through at the crucial moment and accomplishing one's object.

With their understanding raised, the cadres voluntarily and resolutely upheld the system of study, which greatly promoted their ideological revolutionization, increased the enthusiasm of the whole company as they carried out their work, and enabled them to fulfill the task of war preparations successfully.

What Should Be Done in the Case of Some Cadres Who Usually Turn Collective Study Into Study of Their Work?

Some of the cadres think that study of work is study. Accordingly, they regularly turn collective study sessions into meetings to study their work.

The reason for this state of affairs is: (i) The significance of study is not sufficiently realized; (ii) The relationship between reforming the subjective world and reforming the objective world is not made clear; and (iii) There is no plan of study.

What should be done? The following is the experience of several units.

(1) By increasing realization of the significance of study and place study and working in their proper relationship with each other.

Because they did not sufficiently realize the significance of study, some cadres of a navigational company of a certain unit very often turned collective study sessions into meetings to study their official work.

To rectify this deviation, the Party branch earnestly organized all for a study of Chairman Mao's writings on the relationship between theory and practice, so that all might realize that revolutionary theory was the guide to revolutionary movement and that without revolutionary theory there would be no revolutionary movement. They also realized that the relationship between study and work was also the relationship between theory and practice, that turning collective study sessions at normal times into meetings to study work was an erroneous tendency to neglect the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, that unless this tendency was corrected, it would lead to ideological and political muddle-headedness, failure of ideological revolutionization, poor results in work, and failure of the study of work to hit the mark, and that if this tendency went on, they would all become blind pragmatists, unable to do their work well although they worked hard, and liable to make mistakes. They further realized that in their study of their work in the past, they sometimes were unable to uncover problems, grasp the principal contradiction, or bring the focal point to the fore although they spent much time at it, simply because they had neglected study and as a result because their political and ideological level was not high enough.

With their understanding raised, cadres of the navigational company put study and work in their proper relationship. Their enthusiasm for study of Mao Tse-tung's thought was greatly increased, and there is no longer any study of work during collective study sessions.

(2) By making clear the relationship between reforming the objective world and reforming the subjective world, and increasing the willingness to reform the subjective world.

The mechanic section of a certain unit often turned their study sessions into meetings to study work in the past. One main reason was that section leader Liu Kuang-fa had not understood the relationship between the reform of the subjective world and the reform of the objective world. For some time the unit had consumed more water and electricity than its budget allowed. This drew criticism from the higher levels and the masses showed dissatisfaction. Liu Kuang-fa thought that it was principally an administrative problem for the unit and that it could be solved by laying down certain rules.

Accordingly, while organizing the cadres for study, he allowed them to study the problem and solve the contradiction that existed objectively. They thought of ways and means and made suggestions, and they were all very enthusiastic about it, but the water and electricity bills were still too high. Later, Liu Kuang-fa studied Chairman Mao's teaching on the relationship between the reforming of the subjective world and the reforming of the objective world, and realized that in order to carry out his work well, he must first of all firmly grasp the study of the cadres of the section and settle the relationship between the reforming of the subjective world and the reforming of the objective world.

Accordingly, at study time for the cadres, he earnestly organized all to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Politics is the commander and the soul" and "Political work is the lifeline of all economic work," to enable comrades of the whole section to raise their understanding and find out that they had not been doing their work well because they had not brought proletarian politics to the fore but purely stressed administrative measures.

After that, they actively propagated among the unit the great significance of thrift and vigorously tapped potentials of economy, quickly reducing the water and electricity bills to a level below the budget. Through this experience and lesson in grasping the study of the cadres, Liu Kuang-fa realized that in order to do his work well and reform the objective world, it was first necessary to reform the subjective world and correctly handle the relationship between the reforming of the subjective world and the reforming of the objective world, that study of Mao Tse-tung's thought by cadres was for the purpose of settling this relationship, and that therefore it was absolutely not permitted to turn study sessions into meetings to study work.

(3) By strengthening the planned character of study and insuring the clear definition of the object of each study session and the intensity of its purpose.

Li Chih-chün, political instructor of the airfield management company of a certain station, has realized from practice that lack of a plan and object in study would often turn a study session into a meeting to study work.

At one time the cadres of this company did not have any plan or object in their study. Group leaders had no idea what they were going to do, and neither had the masses any idea. They studied whatever came to their attention or what met their eye when they opened a book. As a result, they were often involved in their official work and turned the study of Chairman Mao's works into meetings to study their work.

On one occasion, when the cadres were studying, a telephone call came from the airfield complaining that the runway had not been swept clean and would affect flying. That called the attention of all to the concrete problem. Not long after that, a similar incident happened at another study session of the cadres. It was then that Li Chih-chün realized the seriousness of the problem. After that, whenever he paid attention to the study of the cadres, he would try to raise the cadres' understanding of the significance of study, and in addition, he would also see that the object of each study session was clearly defined, that the plan of study was concretely drawn up, and that the purpose of the study was marked.

When making plans for study, the cadres organically related long-term plans with practical needs, dispositions made by the higher level with arrangements made by their own unit, collective study with individual study, and study with the problem of the unit in mind with study with their own personal problems in mind. The result was that they had a plan every month and arrangements every week, and special time was set aside for study. In this way, they were all able to concentrate on study, greatly increasing the effect of study.

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MAO SWIM ANNIVERSARY

Armymen and Civilians Throughout China Celebrate 4th Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Swim in Yangtze

(NCNA-English Peking, July 16, 1970)

our great leader chairman mao swam in the yangtze river four years ago today. to mark this magnificent event, mammoth celebrations and swimming activities were held today by armymen and civilians throughout china, who cherish profound proletarian feelings of boundless love for chairman mao and are determined to follow him in advancing courageously in great storms.

along the banks of the country's numerous rivers and lakes and beaches red flags fluttered and crowds surged in jubilation. mass swimming activities were held in these places including swimming by fully armed people's liberation armymen and militiamen. among those taking part in mass swimming were workers, peasants, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals, red guards and "little red soldiers" (primary school pupils). they swam in formation behind huge portraits of our great leader chairman mao and placards reading: "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation" "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on mao tsetung thought exclamation" "advance courageously along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao exclamation" "unite to win still greater victories exclamation" "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war exclamation" "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland exclamation" "we are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation"

brimming with revolutionary spirit, the armymen and civilians expressed the view that under the wise leadership of our great leader chairman mao, they had won great victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. the domestic and international situation was excellent. they were determined to redouble their efforts in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, conscientiously remould their world outlook and carry out struggle-criticism-transformation in a deep-going way. they also expressed their determination to grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, so that the excellent domestic and international situation in revolution would continue to develop. they were resolved to advance courageously along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao and carry the chinese revolution and the world revolution through to the end.

chairman mao teaches, "people say the yangtze is a very big river, but actually, bigness is nothing to be afraid of. isn't u.s. imperialism very big? but there wasn't much to u.s. imperialism once we stood up to it. so there are big things in the world which are actually not to be feared."

studying this teaching on the red-letter day of the fourth anniversary of chairman mao's swim in the yangtze river, armymen and civilians in various places once again studied chairman mao's solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" this strengthened their will and confidence in uniting with the people of the world to overthrow u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

in peking, 40,000 armymen and civilians today swam in the kunming, "august first" and shihchahai lakes, and in the huaijou and miyun reservoirs, and other places. many revolutionary people who went swimming reviewed the fighting course of the great proletarian cultural revolution and were greatly inspired. they were unanimous of the view that under the wise leadership of our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, and with the help of the beloved people's liberation army, the people had been winning one victory after another in carrying out struggle-criticism-transformation and in grasping revolution and promoting production. they declared: our practice in struggle shows that following chairman mao closely means victory. we will certainly hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and follow our great leader chairman mao in always advancing in the storms of the three great revolutionary struggles.

revolutionary people, militiamen and red guards of the chaoyang district swam fully armed, shouting the militant slogan "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" they showed their determination to fight u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs to the end.

in the past few days armymen and civilians in shanghai have gone swimming to celebrate this anniversary. braving winds of moderate gale force, more than 1,500 workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, red guards and "little red soldiers" swam over 15 kilometres in the tempestuous yangtze river. the armymen and civilians were resolved to follow chairman mao's great teaching "the yangtze with its deep waters and swift currents helps to build up physical strength and will-power" and foster the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in the teeth of storms and waves. they expressed their determination to temper their loyalty to chairman mao in the storms of class struggle and keep heightening their consciousness of class struggle, of the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution and to be staunch fighters carrying the proletarian revolution through to the end.

more than 50,000 armymen and civilians in tientsin today held grand rallies and took part in swims across the hai river. the representatives of the p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiamen and red guards were of one voice in expressing the determination: "we will follow chairman mao closely in braving winds and waves and advance courageously."

in wuhan, over 5,000 p.l.a. commanders and fighters and revolutionary people, filled with militant pride, swam across the yangtze river at the very spot that chairman mao swam four years ago. it was a grand scene without parallel. the swimmers advanced in formation, breasting the waves amid the playing of "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman". the commander and fighters of the launch "66-716" cherished the proletarian feelings of boundless love for and loyalty to chairman mao while they looked at a huge painting depicting the scene of chairman mao on board their launch reviewing the swimmers four years ago. the commander and fighters recalled their fighting history in following the course charted by chairman mao during the past four years. they repeatedly cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation" they were determined to make still greater efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and closely follow chairman mao always in battling against the winds and waves and in making revolution.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "even great storms are not to be feared. it is amid great storms that human society progresses." in warmly celebrating the fourth anniversary of chairman mao's swim in the yangtze river, the revolutionary people and p.l.a. commanders and fighters in kwangchow, foochow, nanking, nanning, tsinan, hangchow, harbin, shenyang, changchun, chengtu, nanchang, kunming, sian, lanchow, huhehot and other cities again studied this great teaching of chairman mao's. with profound proletarian feelings of boundless loyalty to chairman mao they went swimming in the pearl, yangtze, yellow, kan, min and yung rivers, the yellow sea, the sunghua and chientang rivers, lake tienchih and other rivers, lakes and seas. vigorous and in high fighting morale, armymen and civilians in their tens of thousands swam against swift currents and high waves with an indomitable spirit. among them were old red army fighters who followed chairman mao in making revolution in the chingkang mountains 42 years ago; companies which contributed to the defeat of the japanese aggressors by fighting with rifles plus millet; units renowned for their exploits in defending chairman mao and yenan; and companies which won titles of honour in fighting alongside the korean people's army and defeating the u.s. aggressors on the korean battlefield. the consensus of opinion was: during eight years of the war of resistance against japanese aggression we defeated the seemingly powerful japanese aggressors. on the korean battlefield we badly battered u.s. imperialism which had been known as the "no. one power" and threw it into a predicament and thus pierced this paper tiger. today, the struggle of the vietnamese, laotian and cambodian peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the revolutionary struggles of many oppressed nations and people fully prove the validity of chairman mao's conclusion "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big". they were determined to give full play to the thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and to unite with the people of the world in striving to the end to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

celebrations were held today in hunan province, chairman mao's birthplace, and in hopei, shansi, honan, shensi, kweichow, sinkiang and ningsia.

in changsha city, 20,000 armymen and civilians held a rally along the liuyang river, a tributary of the hsiang river. some 10,000 people swam in the liuyang river. the red guards from the hunan no. 1 normal school who took part in the swim, expressed their determination to temper themselves into successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause in the three great revolutionary movements along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao.

the revolutionary torrent is surging ahead and the wheel of history is rolling forward. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution china's hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians are encouraged by chairman mao's swim in the yangtze river and translate their feelings into tremendous strength. while keeping the whole world in mind they do their own jobs well. they are determined to make even greater contributions to the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

Chinese Armymen Celebrate Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Swim in Yangtze

(NCNA-English Peking, July 17, 1970)

valiant members of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army yesterday went swimming in celebration of the 4th anniversary of our great leader chairman mao's swim in the yangtze river.

along numerous rivers, lakes and seas throughout our great socialist motherland, red flags fluttered and the singing of songs reverberated. filled with pride and in high spirits, p.l.a. commanders and fighters courageously swam in the teeth of waves and winds. they were determined to win still greater victories along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao.

in the "august first", kunming and lungtan lakes and other swimming places in peking, commanders and fighters of the three services of the p.l.a. units stationed in peking swam in formation behind huge portraits of chairman mao and big placards inscribed with the slogans: "we wish our great leader chairman mao a long, long life exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

reviewing the excellent situation in revolution at home and abroad, the swimmers were unanimous of the view: with our great leader chairman mao at the steer and with invincible mao tsetung thought as the guide, our revolutionary vessels will certainly be able to sail past dangerous shoals and bends to our goal of triumph.

p.l.a. commanders and fighters of the three services stationed in shanghai staged mass swimming at the mouth of the yangtze river. far out in the surging sea was another impressive contingent of swimmers. it was led by commanders and fighters of the naval vessels the "yangtze", the "loyang" and the "yellow river" which chairman mao had inspected 17 years ago. following our great leader chairman mao's great teaching "even great storms are not to be feared. it is amid great storms that human society progresses", the p.l.a. commanders and fighters were resolved to increase their loyalty to chairman mao in great storms. they pledged to rally still more closely around the party central committee with our great leader chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, and advance from victory to victory.

the commanders and fighters of a unit in kweichow province marched and bivouacked 500 kilometres along the road which the chinese red army once took on its long march. coming to the chihshui river which chairman mao once led the red army across, fully armed, they swam across it at night. they excitedly recalled how chairman mao pioneered the path for the chinese revolution. they were greatly encouraged and said: decades of revolutionary practice proves the truth that closely following chairman mao means having orientation and acting according to chairman mao's instructions means victory.

the commanders and fighters of a unit of the heilungkiang provincial command stationed at the sunghua river banks resounded to chairman mao's call "you should toughen yourselves in big rivers and seas" and swam in full kit in the sunghua river yesterday despite wind and rain. they said: "strong wind and swift current help to build up our will power and revolutionize our thinking."

more than a thousand commanders and fighters of the three services stationed in wuhan area swam across the surging yangtze river together with civilians. the commanders and fighters of the "66--7.16" speed boat which was named after the glorious day of july 16th, 1966, piloted the boat to lead the swimming contingent along the route chairman mao took in his swim. brimming with pride and militancy, they repeatedly shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation"

among the ten thousand people swimming in the yangtze river west of the nanking yangtze river bridge were over one thousand commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in nanking. swimming in the lead were the political commissar of the heroic unit "linfen brigade" wei chin-shan and deputy commander fu hsi-feng, two veteran fighters who had followed chairman mao north and south in the revolutionary wars. soon after the swimmers jumped into the water, torrential rain stirred up breakers in the river. but the fiercer the rain and waves, the more vigorous were the two old fighters. they said that cadres should take the lead in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and stand the test of whatever storm.

the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. ground, naval and air forces on the fukien front took part in swimming in rivers, lakes and in the sea. the commanders and fighters of the fifth company of a unit on the advanced positions swam with the local militiamen. they studied on the beach chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20 "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" they indignantly denounced the u.s.-chiang bandit gang for its heinous crimes. the armymen and civilians pledged: we are determined to liberate taiwan, sacred territory of our motherland exclamation should u.s. imperialists and their accomplices dare impose a war on us, they would not escape their doom.

PLA AND INDUSTRY

PLA Units Run Small Pharmaceutical Workshops Well

(NCNA-English Peking, July 17, 1970)

units of the people's liberation army are running small pharmaceutical workshops well, thanks to their use of local resources and indigenous methods in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. this is an application of chairman mao's brilliant "may 7" directive and his great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". now the whole army has set up more than 550 such workshops which produce over 200 kinds of drugs.

to set up small self-reliant pharmaceutical workshops is a new thing in the p.l.a. they are an outgrowth of the mass movement to make full use of the legacy of chinese traditional medicine and medicinal herbs and popularize new methods of treatment. encouraged by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the p.l.a. medical workers have made great efforts to study and apply in a living way chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his instructions on medical and health work. they criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on medical and health work pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, greatly raising their consciousness in following and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line on medical and health work. under the leadership of the party committees at all levels in the army, they popularize new methods of treatment that combine chinese and western medicine in the countryside and they also collect and grow medicinal herbs and set up pharmaceutical workshops together with the commanders and fighters. these activities were intensified after the ninth party congress.

the p.l.a. units run small pharmaceutical workshops in line with chairman mao's great teaching on self-reliance and arduous struggle and "diligence and frugality should be practised in running factories". they use old houses, simple equipment and local materials in making medicine. this saves a great deal of state funds. a divisional hospital of the p.l.a. kwangchow units felled trees and cut grass to build houses and repaired and used old equipment to run a small pharmaceutical workshop in a valley. this division realized basically self-sufficiency in the need of medicine. small pharmaceutical workshops of a p.l.a. lanchow unit and a sinkiang unit used herbs peculiar to the locality to make several kinds of urgently needed medicines. this smashed the conservative notion that "no medicinal herbs can be found in the desert".

the small pharmaceutical workshops produce medicine to serve the companies, grassroots units and units stationed on islands and in frontier regions. they concentrate on producing medicine to prevent and treat common and recurrent diseases. they serve the countryside as well as the army. now the pharmaceutical workshops turn out large quantities of the popular medicine berberine from medicinal herbs which grow abundantly in the locality. this medicine was in short supply in the past. in order to produce an urgently needed medicine, comrades from a small pharmaceutical workshop in a hospital of the p.l.a. nanking units visited seven provinces and cities, covering five thousand kilometres and making over two thousand tests.

these small pharmaceutical workshops play an important role in exploring the treasure house of traditional chinese medicine, promoting the combination of chinese with western medicine and adding to the science of chinese medicine. many workshops have not only made medicinal preparations according to folk and other effective prescriptions, but also constantly work out new methods of preparing chinese medicines in tablet and ampoule form, thus expanding the scope of chinese and herbal medicines. some small workshops also combine production with clinical use and scientific research, use modern scientific techniques to extract the essence from chinese and herbal medicines and to make many medicines which have proved to be highly effective and are now in serial production.

following chairman mao's great teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the small pharmaceutical workshops run by army units are enthusiastically supporting medical and health work in the countryside while supplying the army with medicines. over the past few years, they have not only provided the rural areas with large quantities of medicine and medical apparatus and instruments, but also helped run small pharmaceutical shops. knowing, last january, that the locality was badly in need of large quantities of glucose injections, the pharmaceutical shop of a hospital under the p.l.a. wuhan units immediately produced three thousand bottles. this took many days' hard work round the clock but they were sent in time to the poor and lower-middle peasants. one of the p.l.a. units stationed in hopei province helped four near-by counties run seven small pharmaceutical workshops and train many "barefoot" doctors and pharmaceutists, thus promoting medical and health work in the locality.

COAL MINING

Tibetan Workers Open Coal-Mine on Roof of World

(NCNA-English Lhasa, July 18, 1970)

guided by the great leader chairman mao's brilliant concepts of self-reliance and hard work, the first generation of coal miners in tibet have, with lofty aspirations, opened up a coal-mine on the machala mountain 5,240 metres above sea level. this -- the world's highest coal-mine on the roof of the world -- was surveyed, designed and opened by the miners themselves. this has smashed the fallacy "there is no coal on the plateau" and boosted the tibetan people's revolutionary confidence in self-reliance.

preparations for opening the mine began at the end of 1966. when the workers of tibetan and han nationalities first arrived, they were faced with high snow-covered mountains and changeable weather. the air was rarefied and communications poor, and there were only a few work-sheds there.

but these difficulties did not deter tibet's first generation of miners who are boundless loyal to our great leader chairman mao. they said: "chairman mao has sent us here to get coal. so machala is our home exclamation"

a handful of class enemies spread the fallacy "there is no coal on the plateau" in an attempt to sabotage socialist construction in tibet. they declared that efforts to open the mine should be stopped. the workers of tibetan and han nationalities, who were armed with mao tsetung thought, repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching on self-reliance and sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in tibet. this made them clearer on class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. bearing in mind our great leader chairman mao's teaching "we are now engaged in a great and most glorious cause never before attempted by our forefathers. our goal must be attained. our goal can certainly be attained", the miners made up their minds to surmount every difficulty and find coal in the machala area. they did the survey themselves since they had no geological prospecting team; they produced what they needed in the way things were done locally. the workers of tibetan and han nationalities united closely and worked hard. through their industry, they finally found coal in the machala mountain. moreover, they found it was good quality coal. they transported the coal they produced across mountains to a cement plant where they were enthusiastically greeted by the workers there, who lost no time in using the coal to produce no. 400 cement.

after opening the mine, the workers faced problems arising from incomplete geological data on the coal seams and the lack of equipment and technical forces. they were determined to take the road of self-reliance. helped by the p.l.a. men supporting the left at the mine, the mine's revolutionary committee organized a "three-in-one" technical group composed of veteran workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians and started with the available facilities and material and combined indigenous and modern methods. they prepared data and designed and made blueprints themselves.

when they did not have timber for props in the coal seams, the workers walked uphill through snow more than one foot thick to fell trees, braving a temperature of 30 degrees below zero centigrade.

there was no electricity, so a veteran worker named yang tsai and a dozen other workers designed and built a small hydro-electric power station.

an old blacksmith worked with three tibetan workers for seven days and nights to turn out all kinds of tools for mining and tunnelling.

the old workers trained new ones to increase the number of skilled workers in the mine.

the workers started tunnelling and mining in january 1970, the coldest time of the year. the p.l.a. men and members of the mine's revolutionary committee went among the workers, propagating mao tsetung thought and led them in the work.

the workers soon hit a hard layer of rock. it took half an hour to drill a hole and three electric drills were broken. pneumatic drills were needed, but the mine did not have any. the miners got together and studied chairman mao's teaching: "will the chinese cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?" drawing great encouragement and inexhaustible strength from chairman mao's teaching, the workers pledged: "however hard the rock, it is not harder than our determination to follow chairman mao closely in making revolution exclamation without pneumatic drills, we'll new the coal with our hands and chisels exclamation" reciting the quotation "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", the miners drove their chisels into the hard rock.

after getting through the hard rock layer, the workers came to a soft stratum. the roofs and walls of the seams kept caving in, not only impeding production, but threatening the workers' lives. the miners overcame these difficulties by a set of new working method after much study. then underground water gushed out and the ground was covered with a layer of ice more than one foot thick. an old worker named liu ping-hsin, a member of the revolutionary committee, urged the miners on by telling them about the 25,000-li long march conducted by the red army under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao. this story of arduous struggle inspired the comrades.

in this way the miners drew warmth and strength from mao tsetung thought and were able to overcome the bitter cold and all difficulties. they set many new production records. after 28 days of hard work, they fulfilled the difficult tasks of tunnelling and mining half a month ahead of schedule.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues Seventh Message to Nation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 18, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, issued here yesterday his seventh message to the nation. full text of the message follows:

dear compatriots,

the present situation of our motherland has the following two essential characteristics:

(1) in phnom penh city, the traitorous reactionaries and lackeys of the u.s. imperialists egoistically lead a luxurious life of feudal lords. they are completely indifferent to the extremely miserable fate of the 6,500,000 compatriots living outside phnom penh who are suffering from the catastrophic consequences of a cruel and devastating war desired, provoked and imposed on our people by the traitorous reactionaries and lackeys themselves, by their u.s. imperialist masters and the saigon and bangkok traitors.

the lon nol gang is extremely arrogant because it feels that it is "powerfully" protected by large numbers of foreign armed forces whose mission is to prevent at all costs the liberation of phnom penh by our patriotic people's forces. this gang has gone so far in machiavellism as to impudently hold me responsible for all its unpardonable crimes against the motherland and the people; and it is so coward as to prevent the people remaining like prisoners in phnom penh from knowing the realities of the nation.

those who bring the phnom penh residents genuine news concerning the internal situation of our country and the development of our people's struggle will get the most severe punishment stipulated by the innuman martial law.

this martial law symbolizes the "new democracy" of the phnom penh fascists. any citizen who listens to radio broadcasts of those countries respecting their people as well as truth, such as the people's republic of china, is thrown into prison and sentenced to five to twenty years of hard labour.

such a harsh provision imposed on its own nation and people reveals still further the extremely corrupted nature of the lon nol regime which is dreadfully afraid that the phnom penh population should know the true situation of the country.

however, in the provinces, districts and villages already liberated by our valiant n.u.f.k. army from the yoke of the lon nol gang and its imperialist masters, our citizens are perfectly aware of this situation because they are witnesses of this situation and moreover, they are free to listen to international radio broadcasts.

I now ask your permission to submit to you, for your information and meditation, the cables and articles of the broad press of the "free" world, which will make it clear to you the real situation of our motherland and the hideous features of the Lon Nol regime.

On June 30, 1970, Jean-Claude Pomonti wrote in the big French paper "Le Monde": "... the Lon Nol government will need assistance, not only increasing economic aid but, first of all, effective military protection... failing such a support, the Phnom Penh regime would disintegrate, be overwhelmed... the capital has practically been isolated from the rest of the country... the people cannot refrain from linking the overthrow of Prince Sihanouk and the misfortune besetting them since his downfall... if the present Phnom Penh regime remains in power, the country will likely be destined to a still more bitter war for a long time... the survival of the Lon Nol regime will depend on U.S. aid."

In the same issue of this big paper (Le Monde), Daniel Roy describes Lon Nol's military staff as "incapable officers". And here is his judgment concerning Lon Nol's civil staff: Trinh Hoanh: "a businessman-politician", Douc Rasy: "having ultra-right ideas", Hoeur Lay Inn: "a feudalist", Sim Var: "a polemist, man of Japanese secret societies", Cheng Heng: "director of the central-prison who has become head of state whose power is certainly less than that of....", Yem Sambaur: "whose contacts with the C.I.A. are no secret".

Daniel Roy continued: "does General Lon Nol realize that he is no more than an instrument of this gang led by Prince Sirik Matak, merely for his dynastic quarrels?"

With regard to Son Ngoc Thanh, Daniel Roy wrote that he "might have struck a bargain with his Thai friends: in exchange for their aid, he would be prepared to give up the provinces of Battambang and Siemreap, and half of the provinces of Koh Kong and Kompong Thom. He would agree to be president in 1970 of a Cambodian republic with one third of its territory given away, just as he agreed to lead a government 'protected' by the Japanese in 1945".

The rottenness and treason characterizing the gang of Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Ngoc Thanh, lackeys of the U.S. imperialists, have been exposed to the world by the most serious journals and reporters of the "free" world themselves.

U.P.I. reported on June 9: "Cambodia has given permission for South Vietnamese troops to conduct military operations on any part of its soil".

A.F.P. reported on May 18: "The South Vietnamese... penetrate deeper and deeper every day into Khmer territory... South Vietnamese involvement has become... more and more complete... with its 80,000 men engaged in Cambodia, and this figure is only approximate, South Viet Nam is now playing in Cambodia the role that the Americans played at the beginning of the Viet Nam war. The South Vietnamese reckon that henceforth their rear bases are solid enough 'to protect' in their turn the neighbouring country". (Cable signed by Paul Leandri)

This is what Lon Nol calls "the hatred which the Khmer race should cherish for the Vietnamese race" and "the necessity of fighting against the Vietnamese, of driving them out of Cambodia so that Cambodia will not become a Vietnamese colony exclamation"

the west german agency d.p.a. reported from hongkong on june 17: "... how great must be premier lon nol's dependence on the saigon government ... lon nol's regime is no more capable of surviving without further military intervention by the saigon government ... but saigon is asking for an exorbitant price in return. during his recent visit to phnom penh south vietnamese vice-president nguyen cao ky set out his government's conditions and demand among other things 'carte blanche' in the cambodian-south vietnamese frontier territory... this could mean a shifting of the south vietnamese frontier some twenty kilometres to the west, a fact which could be 'de jure' circumscribed by the phrase 'combined border operations'. saigon would thus acquire unrestricted control over all those areas... the cambodian border province of svay rieng would come under administration of the south vietnamese army." (cable signed by joachim bargmann)

this is what the lon nol gang calls his "salvation of the khmer nation and its liberation from the yoke of traditional vietnamese imperialism" exclamation and it is in this way that the lon nols pass themselves off as "national heroes" and grant themselves the right to sentencing me to death for "treason in the interests of the vietnamese" exclamation

d.p.a. added from hongkong: "ky also demanded strict guarantees for the equal treatment of the vietnamese minority in cambodia. he left no doubt that saigon would hold the cambodians fully responsible should thereby any further bloody attacks against vietnamese living in cambodia."

this is what the lon nols call their "defence of the dignity of the khmer race" and their "policy of clearing the khmer national territory of the presence of the vietnamese, even peaceable ones, every one of whom should be sent back to viet nam" exclamation

the only result of the anti-vietnamese racist policy and the criminal attempts of genocide of the peaceable vietnamese residents by lon nol and his ilk is that by the bitter irony of fate, these fascists are now obliged to seek protection from the vietnamese armed forces of thieu-ky in order to survive, even placing under the feet of their new masters the dignity and honour of the khmers and recognizing that the vietnamese residents have not only the right to continue to reside in cambodia but also all the rights enjoyed by khmer citizens.

today, the lon nols have sunk so low as to offer the saigon puppet government the right to exercise police actions in our country. just as during the time of french protectorate (before the royal crusade for national independence) there is now a "mixed police" in cambodia.

on this subject the american agency a.p., in its cable of june 21, said that "the cambodian national assembly passed a resolution creating a 'mixed police force' of cambodian and south vietnamese to deal with incidents caused by allied troops".

the policy of independence and neutrality full of dignity and pride which our kampuchea carried out in our relations with the "free" world, the socialist camp and that of non-aligned countries during the period when i was with you all, dear compatriots, has now become a memory of far-off days.

the lon nol gang disgraces the motherland to such a degree as to throw itself at the feet of the thais, imploring them to hasten to colonize cambodia and oppress its people.

evidence of this was given in this dispatch of a.f.p. from bangkok dated july 7: "during a 30 minutes meeting in poipet ...(of) thai deputy prime minister general prapas charusathien (and) his khmer counterpart op kim ang, ... the cambodian deputy premier replied that he was confident thailand would not hesitate to send troops to cambodia ..."

and very recently a dispatch of the u.s. agency u.p.i. dated july 10 said that "troops from thailand are helping in the defence of the prean vihear temple, cambodian government said to-day".

this is the peak of treason and bad faith because everybody knows that the thais had done their utmost to seize this archaeological jewel from us, this sacred temple bequeathed by our ancestors. they had never succeeded in seizing it from us while sihanouk was head of the khmer state. today, the thais finally are going to realize their dream of annexing it under the pretext that lon nol asks them to help "defend" prean vihear which no government other than that of bangkok covets exclamation

thus lon nol and company shamelessly sell whole tracts of our national territory to foreign countries while i should be shot in their place for the "crime of high treason" exclamation

the following cable of a.p. (american) dated july 4, concerning the "handing over" of phnom penh and cambodia to u.s. imperialism by the lon nol gang is enlightening: "the u.s. embassy in phnom penh, which used to affect a low profile, is now standing tall. its rising silhouette reflects the changing political fortunes in cambodia. when prince norodom sihanouk was in power he tolerated a small american presence... but now sihanouk has been overthrown and the new regime believes its survival is dependent on strong american support. now, what washington wants, washington will get in cambodia". (cable signed by jeff williams)

this is the summit of treason. in order to maintain their power and use it to oppress the people on even very limited territory, lon nol and company agree to give up completely national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the motherland in the interests of the u.s. imperialists and their saigon and bangkok lackeys, ceding to them whatever they desire just as jeff williams said.

"now, what washington wants, washington will get in cambodia". this assertion given by the u.s. press itself deserves the attention and meditation of our buddhist monks, our people, our soldiers, our youth and our royal family.

x x x

(11) the second characteristic of the present situation of our kampuchea is the contrast between the security and comfort that lon nol and company indulge in and the permission given in exchange to their u.s. masters and others to destroy at will our country, our provinces, our districts and our villages and to oppress at will their population while robbing, plundering, raping, beating, torturing, mutilating and killing them.

the catastrophes and indescribable misfortunes into which the fascist lon nols and their imperialist masters have plunged our country and our people outside phnom penh, the corruption and rottenness of their regime -- all this the traitors hide carefully from the inhabitants of the capital. these traitors shamelessly impute all their own crimes to me and to the n.u.f.k. exclamation

but the people of the world know the whole truth. our people and our monks living in the provinces, the districts and the villages outside phnom penh also know this perfectly.

only most of the phnom penh residents are ignorant of this because the lon nols and sirik mataks deceive them outrageously with odious and despicable propaganda and terrorize them with their inhuman martial law.

for these compatriots i shall quote other cables of the press of the "free" world, starting with the u.s. press. these cables are irrefutable and undeniable evidence against the treacherous and rotten regime of lon nol (in my messages to the nation, i do not quote the press of the socialist camp so that people cannot speak of "partiality" owing to ideological differences).

the british agency reuter said in its cable of june 23: "information minister trinh hoanh welcomed the washington announcement that american aircraft are now striking at targets up to 100 miles (160 kms) inside cambodia. the minister told reuter: 'our reaction is of course favorable. this further proves that the u.s. is ready to help cambodia.'"

this is the most odious treason to its own people and to indo-china.

the indo-chinese peoples have done nothing to the americans. but the u.s. imperialists come from far away to plunge peaceful asian countries into fire and blood. the vietnamese people, then the laotian people and finally our khmer people receive each day on our heads thousands of tons of most deadly bombs and napalms which cause the most horrible sufferings, injuries and deaths. these unparalleled barbarous crimes in the history of mankind are condemned by the whole world, and in particular by the people, the youth and the senate of the u.s.a. itself.

now these monstrous crimes of which their own people are victims are called by lon nol and company "aid to cambodia" exclamation to lon nol and company, the expression "to help cambodia" means "helping them maintain their dictatorship over the people, protect their wealth and amass more wealth, and ensure them and their families a good and tranquil life in phnom penh."

to lon nol and company, the more the u.s. imperialists and their saigon and bangkok mercenaries kill the peaceable khmers outside the capital and the more they demolish our provinces, our districts and our villages, the better their own "safety" is ensured exclamation

a.f.p. quoted an article of the thai journal "bangkok world" as saying: "several bombers from the u.s.-thai base of ubon bombed... oang pai in the northern part of cambodia; the daily 'bangkok world' pointed out that the raid had been decided by the thai authorities of sisaket province at the personal request of the military governor of the khmer province of preah vihear."

this is another evidence of the crime of lon nol and company who frantically kill their own people and destroy their own country.

the u.s. agency a.p. admitted that "at least three nations -- thailand, south viet nam and the u.s. -- are flying over the air space of the neutral southeast asian nation".

can the neutrality of cambodia still exist, can its independence still exist when its sovereignty over land, river, territorial waters and air space has been totally violated by the u.s. imperialist and neo-colonialist aggressors and their saigon and bangkok satellites?

only the lon nol gang rejoices at this constant violation it wants.

being conscious of this fact, the citizens living outside phnom penh have no reason whatever to rejoice.

in this respect, the big french paper wrote (le monde dated july 2. article by jean decornoy): "the state department affirmed that the regions in which the troops have intervened had been entirely 'controlled' by the n.f.l. didn't the experts know that in the region of beak-of-parrot in particular, there was a very dense khmer population? there are many cambodians on the list of deaths."

in the magazine "l'express" (july 5) claudine la haye wrote: "775 classical raids last tuesday alone plus 50 'strategic' raids by b-52's. the raids will not cease."

even the french press has sympathized with cambodia and its people. only the lon nol gang rejoices at the misfortune of its own country and people.

lon nol and company express their profound gratitude to the u.s. imperialists and their saigon and bangkok accomplices, murderers of cambodia and the khmer people, and announce shamelessly that the crimes by these persons are to be imputed to ... me exclamation

lon nol and company are worse than wild beasts, and this is proved by the so-called general srey saman who shamelessly declared to u.p.i. in manila on june 16: "if we kill them (the guerrillas) and our own people, there will be political difficulties for us. i believe the cambodian army will do it anyway. there is a popular saying that in order to have an omelet, you have to break an egg."

such a statement is extremely savage. doubtlessly, srey saman believes that he can impress his american and philippine audience by saying that the lives of his people mean nothing to his army exclamation

"l'express" quoted richard dusman, an american, who published his testimony in the "st. louis post dispatch": "in the hamlets, fists were raised against the americans. everywhere (is) spontaneous cooperation between the peasants and the guerrillas... the common fear of bombing, the irruption of war following the u.s. and south vietnamese intervention have cemented the tacit alliance of the rice-growing people and the guerrillas."

lon nol and company carefully concealed this very important event from the people of phnom penh.

equally carefully concealed are the innumerable despicable acts and crimes by the soldiers of lon nol and his masters thieu-ky.

but the whole world is aware of all this because of the serious press of france, the united states... for instance:

l'express (article by claudine la haye): "major soeung kimsea accused... south vietnamese soldiers...of raping women, tearing away their ear-rings encrusted in the flesh; they even looted temples. they set fire to what they could not carry away."

the american agency u.p.i. reported on june 17: "residents... told western correspondents the government troops had looted... to the extent; they broke safes and robbed civilians.

"residents... said south vietnamese soldiers ransacked shops, broke open safes and took rings and watches from civilians..."

these acts of pure banditry have been and are being committed in many places, in many cities like kompong speu, longvek, etc....

sim var, lon nol's arch accomplice, being aware of all this, is deeply afraid that the entire population living outside phnom penh would throw themselves into the emorace of the n.u.f.k., which he calls, as his american masters,... "viet cong".

u.p.i. reported on july 5: "the confused cambodian civilians are being raped, robbed and hit over the head by their south vietnamese allies... the misbehaviour of some of 25,000 south vietnamese marines, soldiers and sailors in cambodia poses a new and many cambodians believe the most dangerous threat to the lon nol government.

"these soldiers... loot, steal and misbehave - said sim var... their action against the inhabitants are converting them into viet cong supporters... many cambodian army units were equally as guilty as the south vietnamese. ... from the beginning the south vietnamese have turned every military victory into a psychological defeat by their actions which horrified and angered the cambodians... on the contrary, every viet cong and north vietnamese trooper is a walking ambassador of goodwill to the cambodian non-combatants. they are following to the letter the same rigid policy laid down in china by mao tsetung, namely 'be nice to the peasants, for they are your strongest allies'.

"every reporter captured and released by the viet cong has been impressed at the model behaviour of the communist soldiers.

"a european living in a viet cong-controlled area says very few cambodians attended the communist 'prayer meetings' after they took over the area. now, he says, there is a standing-room-only crowd of attentive listeners at every session.

"the trouble is, said a cambodian major, that the south vietnamese are ... still working on the spoils system where everything you can lay your hands on from a chicken to a girl is fair game.

"not so with the viet cong, he continued, nobody ever touches a civilian ... and chits are given for everything that is 'liberated'." (dispatch signed by robert c. miller)

another american journalist, hugh a. mulligan (a.p. on june 21) related a session of the "national" assembly of phnom penh which revealed "graft and corruption in the armed forces

(of lon nol) ... often unscrupulous officers exaggerated their troop strength to fill their personal coffers and not infrequently pocketed all the money, requiring the troops to forage and pillage for themselves".

in the paper "le monde", j.c. pomonti reported: "a colonel (of saigon) declared smilingly: 'the cambodian generals have three mercedes each. they drink beaujolais and johnnie walker. but the soldiers go to war by honda or trucks used to transport pepsi-cola".

thus it appears certain that lon nol's saigon masters help him remain in power but never let a chance go without showing the whole world in what contempt they hold his regime and his army.

the west german agency d.p.a. (dispatch of june 8) reported: "according to military experts... the cambodian army is even worse than had been assumed. it has further become evident that the regime of premier lon nol will have a chance of survival only if saigon is prepared to take over the defence of phnom penh".

a.f.p. (dispatch by bernard ullmann on june 26) reported: "the cambodian capital now (is) in the process of being transformed into a south vietnamese base".

thus for some time, the lon nol gang, having lost everything in cambodia, have anyhow succeeded in "retaining" phnom penh as his "fief".

today, this gang of traitorous reactionaries must also give up this "fief" to its masters thieu-ky to be turned into a "south vietnamese base" exclamation

knowing the extremely unfortunate situation of our beloved motherland, can or should our buddhist clergy, royal family, national elite, intellectuals, young people and soldiers continue to endure this grievous humiliation under the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique? have they not the duty and should they not have the courage to join our people in the countryside and the patriotic members of the n.u.f.k. who have taken up arms to fight the domestic and foreign oppressors?

the whole world knows and admires the attitude of the people in our countryside who are full of courage, dignity and militant patriotism.

the big french newspaper "le monde" has published these lines from jacques decornoy: "the peasant revolt has a long history in cambodia.... but the acute stage began toward the end of last march when general lon nol's troops fired at the peasants who were demonstrating in favour of norodom sihanouk. it has since developed to such proportions that it is not an exaggeration to say that in three months the country -- apart from phnom penh, 17 provincial capitals have been attacked -- has been plunged into a revolution which was brewing but would have taken many years to develop without the coup. mr. nixon has won a capital over to his camp but has thrown a nation into armed struggle."

thus outstanding world observers esteem and admire our peasants who, by their unequivocal attitude, symbolize the fundamental qualities of our race and guard the honour of our nation.

what are the objectives of the khmer people's revolution? they are as follows:

-- regain the national independence, neutrality and territorial integrity which the traitors lon nol, sirik matak, sim var and ngoc thanh have sold to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in saigon and bangkok.

-- re-establish democracy and the royal constitution trampled underfoot by the lon nol gang which replaced them with an intolerable fascist regime and martial law.

-- build a new life for the people based on social justice, people's democracy and progressiveness conforming to the political programme of the n.u.f.k. (our people have already begun living such a new life in the liberated zones, provinces, districts and villages, where it has been possible to establish people's administration, people's justice and the people's economy).

-- establish a lasting peace which the bellicose american imperialists will not be able to threaten and still less to destroy because the three fraternal peoples of khmer, viet nam and laos, fortified by their fighting union, will drive them completely out of our three indo-chinese countries of cambodia, viet nam and laos.

the overriding obligation of every true khmer, every patriot, every khmer worthy of the name is to rise up and take arms and make revolution so as to drive out of the national territory for all time the traitorous lon nol gang, its masters the u.s. imperialists and its sub-masters the fascist thieu-ky gang and thanom-praphas gang.

only armed struggle and revolution by our nation will be able radically to eliminate fascism, its criminal practioners, its accomplices the corrupt big capitalists, and yankee imperialism.

only armed struggle and revolution will allow our country to advance and become prosperous, having economic independence, social justice and people's democracy.

let our buddhist clergy pay no heed to the dishonest propaganda of the lon nol gang, particularly when it asserts that victory of the n.u.f.k. would mean the end of buddhism. in this respect, i respectfully request our venerable monks to read carefully the political programme of the front which unequivocally respects and supports buddhism, the state religion.

it is the fascist lon nol gang which disgraces buddhism by obliging the monks to engage in activities absolutely contrary to the vinaya of buddha (the rules of discipline) and detrimental to the highest interests of the motherland and the people.

those of our monks who are in the liberated zones, provinces, districts and villages know full well that there the n.u.f.k., whose eminent representatives and leaders are the sahachivins (brothers) khieu samphan, hou yuon and hu nim, highly respect our state religion buddhism and that there our clergy can devote themselves heart and soul to defending the independence and territorial integrity of the motherland and serve the true interests of the people most effectively. in doing so, our clergy act as patriots and remain completely true to the noble traditions of khmer buddhism which is always linked with the people, those in the countryside and the humble labouring folk in particular, sharing their joy and sorrow, and helping them raise their standard of living and advance in all fields, as we did together between 1955 and the end of 1969.

i also request the members of our royal family to ask themselves this question: who are in fact destroying our national religion and the monarchy?

the truth is that the n.u.f.k. has never touched and will never touch our religion or the throne.

the sole traitors to the throne are the fascist lon nol-sirik matak gang, the very ones who owe everything to the monarchy: their "brilliant" careers, their power, their authority over the royal army and royal police, their wealth and other material benefits. it is they who are renegades. being "persons trusted by the throne", they impudently pretended to take the "solemn" oath to defend the throne "to the last drop of their blood" (sic) exclamation

these renegades are now using the authority, the temporal power, the royal constitution, the army and the police that the throne had entrusted them with to unjustly, illegally and despicably kill off the monarchy symbolically.

such is the baseness and cowardice of these traitors that they even humiliate by the filthiest means her majesty the queen, a defenceless and sick old lady who has never done anything bad to the country, who is of exemplary and beloved dignity, venerated by the 7 million khmers, except the handful of individuals who constitute precisely the lon nol-sirik matak gang, to say nothing of their shameful "sentencing" of me to death.

can our clergy and our royal family have confidence in individuals such as these? those who have shamelessly betrayed the national monarchy without any justification have show perfidious ingratitude to the throne to which they should owe everything; could such persons not betray the nation, religion and motherland?

our people in the countryside are extremely clear-sighted: they clearly see the hideous features of this gang of traitors; that is why they energetically refuse and will continue to refuse to follow them.

the duty of our compatriots in other circles, that is to say, soldiers, police, functionaries, merchants, industrialists, young and old intellectuals, is to take pity on our unhappy motherland and to rise up courageously to put an end to the intolerable regime of lon nol and, shoulder to shoulder with the n.u.f.k., with the people of the countryside, with the people's army of national liberation, to struggle to drive the u.s. neo-colonialist imperialists and their saigon and bangkok lackeys completely out of our country.

the lon nol gang ordered its "tribunal" to condemn me to death for "crimes of high treason", but history and world opinion will not judge norodom sihanouk to be a traitor to his country and people.

it has been seen and known by everyone that those who have committed and are committing horrible crimes of treason against the nation and people, selling out their own country, destroying and reducing to ashes their own motherland, and provoking and creating war are indeed the lon nol-sirik matak-sim var-ngoc thanh gang.

the outcome of this war can only be favourable to our people. the victorious khmer people will not fail to set up a people's tribunal to try this gang and its principal accomplices and other principal "supporters".

the most severe punishment awaits all the principal traitors and they will not be able to do any more harm to our kampuchea.

cleared once and for all of these bestial individuals, our khmer country, nation and people will have a radiant, peaceful, prosperous, dignified future in the world community of sovereign nations.

it is with this firm conviction that i extend my most affectionate and respectful salutations to her majesty the queen, to the venerable monks, to all my patriotic, pro-popular, anti-fascist, anti-imperialist compatriots. here ends my 7th message to the nation.

long live the patriotic khmer people exclamation

long live the heroic national liberation army exclamation

long live the heroes and heroines of the national resistance groups exclamation

long live cambodia exclamation

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Hospital Built with Chinese Assistance Completed and Formally Opened

(NCNA-English Zanzibar, July 16, 1970)

a grand ceremony was held at mkoani, pemba island, tanzania, yesterday in celebration of the completion of the acdallah mzee hospital built with chinese assistance. abeid amani karume, tanzanian first vice-president, presided over the ceremony and cut the ribbon for the formal opening of the hospital.

in his speech at the ceremony, karume warmly praised the profound friendship between china and tanzania and expressed thanks to the chinese government for its help in building the hospital. "china is our best friend because china has helped solve many of our problems, as a proverb goes 'a friend in need is a friend indeed'," he said.

liu ching-you, chinese vice-consul to zanzibar, attended the ceremony on invitation and spoke on the occasion. the completion and opening of the hospital, he said, marked yet another fruit of the development of the friendly relations between the people's republic of china and the united republic of tanzania. he expressed admiration for the victories won by the tanzanian government and people in the building of their country with a spirit of self-reliance. he concluded by expressing the wish that the sino-tanzanian friendship and cooperation will be further developed and strengthened. "no attempt by any imperialism or neo-colonialism to undermine and sow discord in this friendly relations will succeed," he said.

the ceremony was attended by members of the zanzibar revolutionary council, chairmen of various head-offices of the tanzanian zanzibar government, leading cadres of the afro-shirazi party, and high-ranking officers of tanzania people's defence forces in zanzibar, and others.

members of the chinese medical team working in the hospital also attended the ceremony on invitation.

yesterday, the main streets in mkoani town are decorated with leaves of clove and palm trees. people in colourful national costumes converged to the hospital, singing and dancing in celebration of the inauguration of this hospital.

all medical equipment, furnitures and other facilities of the hospital are provided gratis by the chinese government.

CHINA-TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations Visit Chairman Mao's Birthplace Shaoshan

(NCNA-English Changsha, July 17, 1970)

the tanzanian government delegation led by amir habib jamal, minister for finance, and the zambian government delegation led by e.h.k. mudenda, minister of development and finance, yesterday visited shaoshan, birthplace of the great leader chairman mao. the delegations were accompanied on the trip by chinese vice-minister kuo lu and li chen-chun, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee. the guests were given a warm welcome by leading members of the revolutionary committee of the shaoshan administrative region and several hundred revolutionary people there.

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and p. ng'oma, zambian ambassador to china, accompanied the delegations on their visit to shaoshan.

the distinguished guests had a careful look at everything on display in chairman mao's former residence and in the exhibition hall. they posed for pictures in front of the residence.

the tanzanian and zambian government delegations, accompanied by chinese vice-minister kuo lu, arrived in changsha from shanghai by special plane on july 16. they were warmly welcomed at the airport by li chen-chun and wan ta, vice-chairmen of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, kou hsien-hsuen, a leading member of the department concerned, and hundreds of people.

vice-chairman li chen-chun gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished tanzanian and zambian guests on the same evening. he and minister mudenda made speeches at the banquet. on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee and the people of the province, vice-chairman li chen-chun warmly welcomed the distinguished tanzanian and zambian guests to visit hunan. "we, the people of chairman mao's birthplace", he said, "are greatly inspired by chairman mao's solemn statement 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation' we are determined to grasp revolution

and promote production in order to make a greater contribution in supporting the people of all countries in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs."

Speaking on behalf of the tanzanian government delegation and the zambian government delegation, minister e.h.k. mudenda said: "in peking we had the honour of being received by the great leader chairman mao. today we are paying a visit to the home village of chairman mao. this has enabled us to understand more about the progress of the chinese revolution under the leadership of chairman mao and about the role played by the people of hunan in the revolution. chairman mao's great revolutionary practice is a very instructive lesson for us."

accompanied by vice-minister kuo lu, the tanzanian government delegation and the zambian government delegation left changsha by air for a visit to kwangchow today. they were given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and of the departments concerned and several hundred revolutionary people.

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and p. ng'oma, zambian ambassador to china, left changsha for kwangchow on board the same plane.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Accepts Credentials from New Yemeni Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 17, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, today accepted the credentials presented by abdo othman mohamed, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the arab republic of yemen to the people's republic of china, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion were chi peng-fei, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and others.

US

US Industrial Production Drops Further

(NCNA-English Peking, July 17, 1970)

u.s. industrial production which had steadily declined since last august registered a further drop in june. the industrial index for the month showed a dip of 0.3 per cent to reach the lowest point since richard nixon came to power, according to news reports from washington.

this indicates that u.s. imperialism has sunk deeper in its new economic crisis.

the u.s. industrial output in june dropped 3.4 per cent as compared with july of last year. the official index for last month was the lowest in 19 months. this caused anxiety to u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon. on july 15 immediately after the publication of the june index, he summoned seven of his top economic advisers to discuss the daily worsening economic crisis now gripping u.s. imperialism. but the meeting failed to produce any panacea to cope with the situation. the white house spokesman had to cook up the lie that nixon was "very optimistic about the economy and he anticipates an upturn in the second half (of the year)". people well remember that at the beginning of this year a spokesman of the nixon administration had time and again promised "an upturn in the second quarter" in the economy. but it turned out that a downward trend persisted for three straight months in the second quarter with a substantial fall in may.

as a matter of fact, the u.s. economy has long been sick to the core. the nixon administration's extension of the war of aggression in indo-china has further aggravated the economic crisis. the boastful remarks of the nixon administration can in no way reverse the inevitable trend of u.s. imperialism toward economic collapse, but will only reveal more fully its embarrassment and make itself a laughing-stock before the world.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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INDOCHINA WAR

US Imperialists Prepared To Use Political Zombie

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, July 24, 1970)

US Army Chief of Staff Westmoreland recently went to Taiwan and was engaged in activities there for four days.

Before that, on July 8, US Secretary of the Army Resor was also in Taiwan and engaged in activities there for one day. On July 13 a high-ranking military delegation led by Nazzaro, commander of US Pacific Air Forces, also arrived in Taiwan and was engaged in activities there for two days.

So many US military leaders have been to Taiwan and were engaged in activities there so frequently. What is the object?

The Chiang gang press say that the visits were concerned with the US demand that the Chiang gang give "certain cooperation or support" to the counter-revolutionary cause of the US aggression against Indochina.

That reveals a blueprint of the US imperialist aggression against Asia and expansion of the Indochina war--the blueprint of the Asians-fight-Asians policy of the so-called "Nixon Doctrine."

In accordance with this blueprint, the US has already pushed Thailand's Thanom regime into the war of aggression against Indochina. The US also wants to unite its South Vietnamese, Thai, Laotian and Cambodian puppets so they may fight at the forefront in the US war of aggression against Indochina.

In accordance with this blueprint, the US also wants to unite the Japanese reactionaries, the Chiang gang and South Korea's Park clique as a reserve force for expanding the war of aggression.

Early in July the three parties of Sato, Chiang and Park held a black meeting in Tokyo. That was what they discussed. It was this plot that they hatched.

The Chiang gang in Taiwan already joined the counter-revolutionary cause of the US imperialist aggression against Indochina long ago. They have been servicing arms and weapons for the American aggressor in Vietnam. Now the US is also prepared to directly let them produce certain weapons for aggression against Indochina.

What is the Chiang gang? They are only a political zombie! To expand the war of aggression, US imperialism even wants to drag in this political zombie. NCNA points out that this, apart from showing the madness and ferocity of US imperialism, also reflects its inner weakness behind its bold front.

He who accompanies a zombie is not far away from the "Gate of Hell." It appears that that alone can be the fate of US imperialism. (Shih Chün-yü)

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US AND TAIWAN

The Anti-US Struggle By the People of Taiwan

(Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, July 2, 1970)

In the 20 years of forcible occupation by US imperialism, our compatriots in Taiwan have continued waging a struggle against the reactionary rule of the US-Chiang bandit gang. On May 24, 1957, Liu Tzu-jan was shot and killed by a US soldier. This outrageous killing of an innocent man aroused the wrath of more than five thousand patriotic compatriots in Taipei and stirred up a storm of anti-US, patriotic demonstrations. They wrecked the "embassy" of American aggressors in Taipei, beat up the American pirates, and tore the American star-and-stripe flag to pieces. This revolutionary action by the compatriots in Taiwan greatly deflated the arrogance of the US imperialists and the Chiang bandit clique and considerably boosted the morale of the revolutionary people. In recent years, the anti-US, patriotic struggle by the compatriots in Taiwan province has been surging forward wave upon wave, with the flame rising higher and higher.

In various parts of Taiwan, there are some mass organizations slanderously branded as "burglars' groups." These organizations are bent on making "trouble" for the Americans. Even among the rank and file and middle and lower ranking officers of the Chiang army, anti-US flames have been burning. According to press reports in Taiwan, in some cities and towns in Taiwan, bodies of American officers and men beaten to death could be found frequently, some villas for American officers and "reception houses" for American servicemen were set on fire, and placards bearing the words "Yankees, go home!" were found hanging on the wired fences around the US armed forces headquarters. On the night of January 7, this year, an American sergeant living in Shuang-ch'eng Street of Taipei city had his two pistols seized by the patriotic youth in Taiwan. On the night of April 26, the notice board and many windows of the USIS General Office in Taipei were smashed. On May 19, when a car carrying Americans and driven by an American arrived at Minchuanchung Road of Taipei, eight young men courageously charged toward it and attacked it with "home-made bombs." When this American stepped on his accelerator in an attempt to escape, the young men swiftly boarded a car, gave chase and threw several more bombs at it. The American car was bombed out of action.

Recently, five American soldiers marched into a restaurant in Taipei city and started to create trouble after getting themselves drunk. Refusing to pay, they assaulted the people of the restaurant. This angered the compatriots of Taiwan who happened to be there. Some patriotic youth picked up tables, chairs, cups and plates and threw them at the American robbers, who, blood bleeding from their heads, hastily escaped. Not long ago, in a building for American soldiers in Hsinsheng Road of Taipei city, two American thugs, Poter and Baily, who violated women of Taiwan, were severely punished by the youth of Taiwan. They were beaten almost to death. Faced with the resistance and struggle by the people of Taiwan, the American aggressive troops are extremely panicky, and dare not walk alone in quiet areas for fear that they might be beaten to death.

To oppose economic aggression and brutal exploitation by the US imperialists, the workers of Taiwan have continued their struggle in the form of strikes. Recently, in Kaohsiung, Keelung, Tainan and other areas, railway workers, wharf workers, seamen, and farm workers staged collective strikes. The strike at the Kaohsiung wharf lasted more than a month. Workers of Taiwan "shipbuilding company" which was gobbled up by the US monopoly capital staged a number of strikes consecutively, strongly demanding the expulsion of Yankees from Taiwan! Workers of the "US Asian Airline" in Tainan angrily smashed the residence of the deputy manager of this company and gave a sound beating to the chief of the repair division Lamond.

Even more widespread is the struggle by the peasants of Taiwan against the forcible seizure of land by the aggressive American troops. Many peasants stormed into "offices" of the Chiang bandit gang and waged a resolute struggle against the US-Chiang bandit clique. More than seven thousand peasants in the Fengshan mountainous area in Kaohsiung hsien, armed with picks and poles and holding high placards "We're Opposed Until Death to the Requisition of Land" and "Live or Die with Our Land," stormed into the puppet Kaohsiung "Municipal Government," angrily chanting such slogans "We want to struggle" and "We want land." Facing the guns pointed at their chests by the Chiang bandit police, they showed no fear but loudly chanted slogans from Chairman Mao: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount all difficulties to win the victory." They unfolded a violent battle with the enemy.

Teen-youth in Taiwan have also continued to carry out valiant struggle against the US-Chiang bandit clique. Many times they posted on the walls of the "office buildings" of the Chiang bandit gang slogans "Long Live the Chinese Communist Party!" and "Long Live Chairman Mao!" According to reports, recently teen-youth in Taiwan unceasingly sabotaged the US-Chiang pipelines for military use. Not long ago, some teen-youth in Taipei hsien drilled holes into the pipelines of the US-Chiang air force near the Huilung monastery of Hsinchuang, causing the loss of a large amount of oil. Later they again drilled holes into the pipelines for military use on the Huayuan-kuei mountain. In the Taichung area, telegraphic lines for military use of the US-Chiang bandit clique were seriously disrupted many times, with wires stretching several dozen li in length were cut. In many places of Taiwan, communication equipment for military use was also wrecked.

There is also frequent occurrence of incidents in which US military offices are smashed and US military and civil personnel are beaten up. On November 18, last year, two American soldiers were trying to steal a hire car and other property on a farm in Taichung city. Discovering these thugs, students of the Taichung Municipal 5th Middle School and residents, armed with clubs, rushed over. One of the American soldiers was beaten and fell into a paddy field.

The compatriots in Taiwan are awakening daily amid struggle. More and more they have recognized that, only by overthrowing the dark rule of the US-Chiang bandit can the people of Taiwan gain emancipation. The anti-US, patriotic struggle by the people of Taiwan is continuing to develop. The US-Chiang bandit clique is sitting on a volcano of an anti-US struggle being waged on an ever larger scale, and their days are numbered.

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REMOLDING OF WORLD OUTLOOK

Party Committee of a Certain Artillery Regiment under PLA Nanking Command Perseveringly Remolds World Outlook According to the Standards of Advanced Elements of the Proletariat

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 14, 1970)

> Members of a Party committee of an artillery regiment of the PLA Nanking Command are constantly urged to remold their world outlook and wage unceasing struggle against all non-proletarian ideas.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Nanking, July 12) While studying Chairman Mao's ideas of Party building and the new Party Constitution, the Party committee of a certain artillery regiment under the PLA Nanking Command tightly grasps the revolutionized building of the leading group, actively leads its members to impose stern demands on themselves and to remold themselves according to the standards set for the advanced elements of the proletariat, so that they will become leaders in the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and lead the other Party members and the masses better to strive to accomplish the various fighting tasks assigned by the Party.

Continuously Heightening Their Consciousness in Remolding Themselves According to the Standards of Advanced Elements of the Proletariat

This regiment's Party committee is an advanced group in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the PLA Nanking Command. Its members are veteran cadres having participated in the revolution for 20 to 30 years.

Whether in the years of the revolutionary war, or during the socialist revolution and socialist construction, or during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they went through rigid tests and contributed toward the revolution and the people. In this situation, some comrades fostered the living ideas that "they are passable" and "they are almost perfect," and lowered their standard of ideological remolding.

In view of this state of affairs, the Party committee organized all to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's "50-character" program of Party building and his brilliant inscription which he wrote for North Shensi Public School: "It is necessary to bring up a large group of people who form the vanguard force in revolution. These people have political foresight and are filled with fighting spirit and the spirit of self-sacrifice. These people are open-minded, honest, active and just. These people do not seek personal interests and are devoted to the liberation of the nation and society. These people fear no hardships and always stand firm and advance bravely in the face of difficulty. These people are not reckless and do not seek the limelight, but work in a down-to-earth manner and practically. China must have a large group of such advanced elements in order that the tasks of the Chinese revolution can be solved smoothly."

Through this study, all further enhanced their consciousness of continuing revolution. They expressed their will to impose stern demands on themselves, to remold their world outlook and to continue revolution uninterruptedly in line with Chairman Mao's teachings and in accordance with the standard of advanced elements of the proletariat.

One of the Party members fought selflessly and worked very actively during the years of the revolutionary war. After the nationwide liberation, he did a great deal of work and made some achievements. But he sometimes slackened his efforts in revolution. In studying the new Party Constitution, the masses criticized him on his slackening of revolutionary efforts and his lack of the revolutionary and vigorous spirit in which he abounded during the years of war in the past.

At first, he disagreed, holding that he came of a good family, had participated in the revolution for more than 20 years, had never made a mistake, and that there was no serious problem with him. The Party committee organized him and other members to study Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao's brilliant inscription for the North Shensi Public School, and the five requirements for communists laid down in the new Party Constitution. It also led him to contrast his deeds and examine himself with each of these requirements.

This taught him an impressive lesson. He said: "For many years in the past, I have become more and more apathetic with each passing day. Whenever a great victory was won in the revolution, I thought of taking a rest and relaxing my effort. That was because my standard of ideological revolutionization was too low, I had lowered the standard of advanced elements of the proletariat to the level of the ordinary masses, and forgot that I was

among the more conscious people of the proletariat and forgot my revolutionary great target of devoting my life to the struggle for communism." He decided to bear in mind the great target of communism, impose stern demands on himself in line with the five requirements for communists, make effort to remold his world outlook, and prove himself a real vanguard fighter of the proletariat.

Perseveringly and Unswervingly Struggling against Various Non-Proletarian Ideas in Accordance with the Standard of Advanced Elements of the Proletariat

This regiment Party committee actively led all to perseveringly and unswervingly struggle against various kinds of non-proletarian ideas in accordance with the five requirements for communists. After the Party's "9th Congress," they kept in pace with the change of the current situation and, taking into consideration the ideological conditions of the Party committee members, conducted several "small rectification campaigns" in succession, thereby accelerating the revolutionization of the Party committee members' thinking.

One of the Party committee members formerly thought that he himself was "an old poor peasant, an old revolutionary and a veteran Party member." He despised other people and did not understand sufficiently his shortcomings. The regiment Party committee made an all-round analysis of his ideological conditions and realized that his self-conceit and self-complacency were a deadly enemy to his effort to continue revolution. It decided to help him defeat his "self-conceit" and establish the revolutionary spirit of remaining modest and prudent and working concretely. The Party committee secretary got together with him to study the new Party Constitution and the five requirements for communists, to recall the miseries his family suffered in the past. He called a special "small rectification campaign" inside the Party committee and enthusiastically helped him to attain the standard of advanced element of the proletariat.

With the help of other comrades, he understood the gravity of his problem and made up his mind to vigorously fight his "self-conceit" and to thoroughly remold his world outlook. He said: "I was formerly indifferent to 'self-conceit,' so that I could not get rid of it quickly. This time, all other comrades apply the standard of advanced elements of the proletariat in analyzing and criticizing my shortcomings and mistakes. They grasp my crucial points and touch my sore spots." After that, he modestly learned from other members of the Party committee, stayed long among the masses and vigorously remolded his world outlook. Comrades of the Party office and of the company unit said that he had changed for the better.

Bravely Go Through Practice and Train Oneself in Struggle in Accordance with the Standard of the Advanced Elements of the Proletariat

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers

and peasants." In accordance with the standard of advanced elements of the proletariat, this regiment Party committee actively conducted an ideological struggle among its members and, meanwhile, continuously organized and led them to go through tempering and practice in struggle.

After examining his idea of "half-baked revolution" in a "small rectification campaign," one of the Party committee members went to the company unit to eat, live and labor together with the fighters and also join them in studying Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in fighting self and criticizing revisionism. The revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses taught him an impressive lesson. In the fiery struggle, he strengthened his confidence in the revolutionary cause and aroused his revolutionary youth.

To train themselves better, the Party committee members constantly stood on the first line of struggle. They went to anywhere there was hardship; they appeared in any place where there was difficulty.

It was late in the night in autumn last year when a breach was discovered in the dam built lately by an army unit. Upon learning this, the secretary and deputy secretary and other members of the Party committee immediately led the army unit to mend the breach. During this emergency struggle, they stood in waist-deep water, fighting and giving orders simultaneously. They stood in the fore from beginning to end and led the commanders and fighters of the whole regiment to fight throughout the night and succeeded in plugging up the breach.

There was a downpour of rain in the course of training on one occasion. The Party committee members immediately rushed to the spot to join others in creeping and wallowing on the ground. Seeing that some fighters did not move accurately, the regiment commander, who was a member of the Party committee, said immediately: "Let me be the squad leader and others follow me." So saying, he crouched on the ground and taught the fighters.

Through practice in this way, the Party committee members stepped up their revolutionary spirits ever more vigorously and raised their consciousness in sustained revolution to an ever greater height.

After studying Chairman Mao's idea of Party building and the new Party Constitution, this regiment Party committee became a staunch fighting citadel in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Their experience in strengthening revolutionized building of the leading group in accordance with the standard of advanced elements of the proletariat was highly rated at a recent representative meeting of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, four-good companies and five-good fighters called by the PLA Nanking Command.

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INDOCTRINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Aomen Road No. 2 Primary School, Shanghai, Puts Extracurricular Activities on the Agenda of Its Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 10, 1970)

> In order to bring up a new generation of "successors to the cause of proletarian revolution" and prevent young people from being influenced and corrupted by bourgeois ways of thinking, the Communists are paying close attention to the indoctrination and regimentation of school children after school hours. The following articles show how they are doing it.--SCMP Ed.

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "New China must care for her youth and show concern for the growth of the younger generation," Aomen Road No. 2 Primary School, Shanghai municipality, concretely grasps the students' extracurricular activities, enabling the students to develop briskly and in a lively manner.

A Firm Hold Must Be Taken of After-Class Life

The position of the students' extracurricular activities has always been a place where a violent struggle between the two classes and between the two ideologies takes place.

For some time in the past, some students have read bad books, sung bad songs, played bad games and heard bad stories after school hours, and some of them, being tempted and corrupted by the class enemy, even went astray. This new trend of the class struggle attracted the serious attention of the school leadership and the teachers. Great leader Chairman Mao says: "All departments and organizations should shoulder their responsibilities in ideological and political work. This applies to the Communist Party, the Youth League, government departments in charge of this work, and especially to heads of educational institutions and teachers." They studied this teaching given by Chairman Mao and deeply felt that taking a firm hold of the students' after-class life was a major problem which would not allow even a moment's delay.

How should the students' life after school hours be managed and organized well? This involved a course of understanding. At first, some teachers fully occupied the students' time after school with meetings and other collective activities. Some other teachers "confiscated" the bad books the students read and the sling shots they played with, thinking that this would prevent the rise of problems from among the students. Actually, this method did not bring good results.

Primary school students are in a period of physical and intellectual development and are filled with vigor and vitality and demand various kinds of beneficial activities. These activities play an important role in forming their world outlook. Therefore, using Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy the front of the students' extracurricular activities is a major problem directly concerning the upbringing of successors to the revolution, and the characteristics of the teenagers and the students' extracurricular activities must be seriously grasped in accordance with the characteristics of the teenagers and children.

Organizing After-Class Life in Accordance with the Characteristics of Teenagers and Children

In organizing the students' extracurricular activities, Aomen Road No. 2 Primary School paid attention to bringing the proletarian politics to the fore, putting the change of the students' thinking in the first position, and adding revolutionary, healthy and useful contents to these activities. Meanwhile, the students' ages and likings were taken into full consideration, so that the extracurricular activities could have rich and diverse contents and be carried out in a lively and brisk manner.

There have been organized in the whole school 18 extracurricular activity groups at the school level: With regard to cultural and athletic activities, there are groups taking up literature and art, revolutionary stories, books and magazines, children's songs, fine arts, and swimming; in respect of educational revolution, there are groups dealing with learning of industrial work, learning of farming, learning of military science, mathematics, and rating; as for scientific and technical activities, there are the groups engaged temporarily in making models of ships and airplanes, crystal sets, lantern slides, as well as the study of meteorology; in everyday life service, there are the groups dealing with sewing and barbering, so as to train the students in the skills by means of which to serve the people. These extracurricular activity groups are led by red young fighters, while the teachers also serve as instructors.

The school's revolutionary committee puts the students' extracurricular activities on its agenda, adhering to the correct orientation, summing up experience and popularizing it promptly.

While leading the extracurricular activities, the school revolutionary committee pays particular attention to the following five points:

1. It constantly grasps revolutionary mass criticism and forbids the recurrence of counter-revolutionary revisionist trash in extracurricular activities. For example, when carrying out sports tournaments, it criticizes the ideas of "winning championships" and "seeking the limelight" and clearly explains the meaning of the athletic activities.

2. It conducts ideological education. In the course of winter swimming, some students fear hardship and cold. Grasping their living ideas, the teachers promptly educate them, making them understand that winter swimming can build up the health and foster a firm revolutionary will.

3. It pays attention to the mass character of the extracurricular activities. Returning to their classroom, the students of the extracurricular activity groups at the school level push forward the extracurricular activities in the classes. Many classes have organized story telling groups, criticism groups, basketball teams, invigorating the students' life after school.

4. It perseveringly adheres to the principle of hard work and plain living. As a result of the universal development of extracurricular activities, there are insufficient grounds and tools for carrying out these activities. They adopt indigenous methods and solve the problem by their own efforts.

5. Proper arrangements are made for combining labor with rest. The students are deeply interested in extracurricular activities. They must be guided correctly to rationally arrange the school studies, extracurricular activities, household chores and rest hours.

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In the past year, this primary school has actively unfolded and correctly led the students' extracurricular activities, making the students' mental aspects go through a tremendous change.

In the extracurricular activities, the students read revolutionary books, sing revolutionary songs, tell revolutionary stories, make scientific and technical experiments, and play games rich in revolutionary content, thereby effectively resisting the erosion by bourgeois decadent ideas and increasing their abilities to distinguish right from wrong.

The teachers join the students in their extracurricular activities, thereby further cementing their relationship with the students. Some students say happily: "Now the teachers study, make criticism, labor and carry out activities together with us. Their hearts are linked with ours!"

Revolutionary Committee of P'ut'o Ch'ü,
Shanghai Municipality, and Reporter of
Shanghai "Red Young Fighter Bulletin"

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Extracurricular Activities Are Also for the Purpose of Changing the Students' Thinking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 10, 1970)

Students' extracurricular activity groups have been organized, but this does not mean that the positions outside the school have really been occupied by Mao Tse-tung's thought. Our leading group was at first divided in opinion as to the question of what kind of an extracurricular activity group should be formed. Some comrades held that an extracurricular activity group must grasp class struggle in the ideological sphere and that all activities are for the purpose of changing the students ideologically. Some other comrades held that the study group should chiefly help students to consolidate the content of classroom teaching and complete their home work.

After repeated discussions, we came to understand that the former viewpoint was correct. On the basis of this understanding, we,obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should go into the question of bringing into full play the energy of our youth in particular and should not treat them in the same way as everybody else and ignore their special characteristics," hold that the proletarian politics must be brought to the fore in out-of-school education and the students be allowed to develop in a lively manner and actively.

The extracurricular activity group must first grasp the class struggle in the ideological sphere. Our school has 228 extracurricular activity groups, irrespective of the students' grades. We pay particular attention to carrying out revolutionary mass criticism incessantly, organizing the students to take part in the residents' struggle against the class enemy, calling meetings to talk about the application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, so that the students may continuously heighten their ideological and political consciousness during the practical struggle.

In a certain class, each student writes a short commentary on certain undesirable tendencies in the class, thereby effectively criticizing the bourgeois evil practice.

Some groups show signs of discord. Thereupon, the group members repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Unite to win still greater victory," and in connection with the practice of current struggle, extensively talk about the important significance of unity, put on the table the danger brought by a dispute without principle, and criticize various sorts of erroneous ideas endangering unity, thereby solving the question of unity.

The extracurricular activity groups also must pay close attention to the study of socialist cultural knowledge. On the one hand, we criticize these groups' erroneous idea of simply reviewing the lessons and completing the home work and, on the other hand, attach relevant importance to the reviewing of lessons. In the activities conducted by the extracurricular activity groups, we arrange some time for the students to review their lessons, so that the knowledge they have acquired may be promptly consolidated

by the method of fighters teaching each other. With the patient help of the instructors of the extracurricular activity groups, many students continuously heighten their consciousness and enthusiasm in learning socialist cultural lessons.

One of the students was known in the class as a "difficult problem." In the class, he did not observe discipline, disturbed the classmates and did not do exercises assigned him. Helped by the instructor of the extracurricular activity group, this student went through a relatively big change. He consciously observed discipline in the classroom, finished the exercises in time and showed concern for the affairs of the class.

We also do our utmost to give the activities of the extracurricular activity group rich and diversified contents and conduct them in a lively manner to meet the characteristics of the teenagers and children. For example, where conditions permit, the students of various classes listen to the radio, sing revolutionary songs, do calisthenics to the music broadcast by the radio, carry out athletic activities, and do some public labor which they are capable of doing.

We have learned from practice that: Although we attach importance to the extracurricular activity group ideologically, put it on a solid basis organizationally and have arranged activities for it, yet it cannot be consolidated easily if we don't have an essential and effective system to insure its activities. For this reason, in accordance with the concrete conditions of various groups, we have drawn up some systems governing the granting of leave, recording of the conditions of study, examination and rating of results of study, democratic life, etc.

Revolutionary Leading Group, Tungfeng
"May 7" School, Hangchow Municipality

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Students of a Middle School in Ninghsia Face the World Through Class Struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 10, 1970)

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We must show concern for the growth of the younger generation," Hungwei Middle School, Shihtsuishan municipality, Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region perseveringly run well its out-of-school Mao Tse-tung's thought study group, giving a great impetus to the revolutionization of the students' thinking.

There was controversy over the question how the out-of-school study group should be run when it was put forward. Some people said: "They are children. It will be all right so long as they study in school in day time and stay with the study group at night doing their home work and not wandering about in the streets." But many comrades held that the out-of-school study group should be run on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements and plunge itself into the storm of class struggle, so that the students will brave the storm and face the world and grow up in the storm to be successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Bearing this question in mind, the workers' propaganda team stationed in this school organized the teachers and the backbone elements of the out-of-school study group to review Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause come into being through mass struggle and grow up through training in the storm of revolution," and his brilliant "May 7 Directive." All realized that the school formerly "grasped mathematics, physics and chemistry exclusively and neglected revolutionization" and that they should not take this old road again today and must first of all grasp revolutionization.

The out-of-school study group firmly took the brilliant road pointed out by the "May 7 Directive," bravely marched to the battlefield of revolutionary mass criticism and took the initiative in launching attacks on the bourgeoisie. They actively helped the residents' committees put up revolutionary mass criticism special posters and took part in various kinds of criticism meetings. They got together with retired old miners to criticize reactionary pictures and poisonous novels. They joined the students' parents and the residents in holding criticism meetings in street corners, and criticizing the "theory that it is useless to read" and anarchism. They opened a special column for "discussing each problem." In view of the fact that some class enemies used bad books to corrupt and poison the teenagers and children, they wrote more than 150 articles of criticism,including those entitled, "The Other Side of Viewing of Old Pictures," "This Is by No Means a Trifle," "Looking at Class Struggle Through One's Attitude Toward Food and Clothing" and "Beware of Falling into Trap." Now, the activity of discussing each problem" is carried out extensively throughout the school and the intense fire of criticism against the bourgeoisie is burning ever more glowingly.

The out-of-school Mao Tse-tung's thought study group often asks old workers and old poor peasants to tell their family histories, actively participates in meetings called by factories to recall past bitterness and thinks about the present happiness, goes to villages to visit the poor and needy families, and takes part in class struggles conducted by the residents' committees.

One of the students was formerly poisoned by the class enemy. Other students of the out-of-school study group went on their own initiative to the home of this student and got together with him to hold a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and to study Chairman Mao's teachings about class struggle. They also asked his father (an old miner) to recall his past bitterness and think about the happiness in which he now lived and to criticize the "theory of dying out of class struggle," thereby enhancing this student's class consciousness. Helped by the students of the study group, he made progress very quickly. At the general rating held at the end of last year, he was rated a "five-good" student.

During the winter vacation last year, all students of the out-of-school group of the seventh class of the second grade, taking with them their red precious books and carrying their clothing, walked 50 li and more to Hsiyungku commune. They got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, to conduct class struggle, to carry out revolutionary mass criticism and to do productive labor. They went through a tremendous change in thinking and feeling. They were praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent -

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School Education, Family Education and Social Education Form One Like Three Strands of a Rope

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 10, 1970)

The "May 7" primary school, Ch'unts'e alley, Tungfeng ch'ü, Sian municipality, was formerly known as Chaohsints'un primary school. Now it has 39 teachers and other staff and accommodates more than 1,000 students.

Management of this school was taken over by the residents' committee in March 1969. Practice shows that if an urban primary school is managed by the residents' committee, it is possible to unite school education, family education and social education together like the strands of a rope, and this is conducive to the sound growth of the teenagers and children.

In the past year, under the leadership of the residents' revolutionary committee, leading educational groups comprising retired old workers, cadres of residents' committee, revolutionary residents, instructors of out-of-school study groups, revolutionary parents of students, and revolutionary teachers and students, were formed in various streets in this ch'ü. The 1,049 students of the whole school were divided into 120 study groups according to the street or alley where they lived and the school class which they attended. These groups were directly under the residents' revolutionary committee and the "May 7" primary school. In this way, in-school education and out-of-school education became united, forming a powerful "three-in-one" educational network.

The "three-in-one" educational network has brought about a complete change in the old school's conditions of "three alienations." Formerly the teachers "paid attention only to things inside the school and neglected things outside the school." Now the students are educated inside the school, outside the school and at home. Some students' parents have changed their practice of "looking after their children's food and clothing exclusively and neglecting their education." This helped the students resist attacks by bourgeois ideas in various fields.

Obeying Chairman Mao's directive that "While their main task is to study, students should, in addition to their studies, learn other things," the leading groups of the "May 7" primary school and the "three-in-one" educational network made all-round arrangements for the students' study and their extracurricular activities. The broad revolutionary masses warmly praised the "three-in-one" education for carrying out the "May 7 Directive." Some revolutionary parents of students learned an impressive lesson, saying: "'Three-in-one' education is a 'magic.' It is indispensable in training successors to the revolution."

The medium-sized and small factories neighboring this school are an important force for managing the school. Some of the workers in these factories are the students' parents. They know most clearly and are concerned most deeply with what is going on in the school. Therefore, it is reasonable

to choose workers from these factories and send them to teach lessons in the school. The worker teachers attain importance to doing ideological and political work among the teachers and students. In teaching lessons, they bring proletarian politics to the fore and integrate theory with practice. The students generally say that they teach their lessons well.

The broad masses of revolutionary residents actively and seriously recommend a total of 67 retired workers, dependents of servicemen, activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought among residents, and working people who are keen on out-of-school education to be instructors in extracurricular activities. The instructors have the characteristics of bringing proletarian politics to the fore and tightly grasping class education in educating the students. Most of them have tragic family histories of being oppressed and exploited, which are most vivid material for teaching the students. On the other hand, they have the sense of political responsibility of a high degree in training successors to the revolutionary cause and, therefore, teach lessons seriously, dutifully, patiently and carefully.

The "three-in-one" educational network also pays attention to fully developing the teachers' role, sending them out of school to visit residents and students' homes, to make intensive social investigations, to do ideological and political work carefully and to correctly guide the students in their studies and extracurricular activities.

Educational Group under Shensi Provincial
Revolutionary Committee

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RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTHS

Younger Generation Nurtured in Yenan Spirit

(NCNA-English Sian, July 18, 1970)

a group of educated young people from peking in the shuinan production team in yichuan county, shensi province, has rapidly become reinforcements in building the socialist new countryside. they are heirs to the yenan spirit which they have carried forward under the illumination of mao tsetung thought and re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

responding to our great leader chairman mao's call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside", these 12 young people went to the hukou people's commune and settled in the countryside in january 1969.

the poor and lower-middle peasants warmly welcomed the young people, arranging for their food and housing, and telling them about the class struggle and revolutionary traditions. the revolutionary leading group of the production team, on its part, decided to dig some cave-dwellings for them. this aroused a heated discussion among the youngsters: whether they let the poor and lower-middle peasants do it for them, or would they rely on their own hands in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle? with this question in mind they studied chairman mao's teaching: "the wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. if they take their destiny into their own hands, follow a marxist-leninist line and take an active attitude in solving problems instead of evading them, there will be no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome." they also studied the glorious tradition of the anti-japanese military and political college in yenan, a revolutionary crucible in which the students, living in the cave-dwellings they had dug themselves and learning politics, military affairs and how to read and write, tempered themselves into staunch revolutionary fighters of the proletariat. chairman mao's teachings enlightened educated young people who pledged to make the revolutionary banner of self-reliance and hard struggle their own and dig the cave-dwellings with their own hands.

this was quickly supported by the poor and lower-middle peasants. the production team sent an outstanding commune member to guide the work.

wielding picks, the young people began to dig. they took the work as a battlefield to fight self and repudiate revisionism and to temper themselves. they never complained, even when their arms got swollen and their hands blistered and cracked. reciting chairman mao's great teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", they worked hard for over one month and dug three bright caves. the young people moved to their new dwellings and carved the words "arduous struggle" on the wall outside. seeing this, the poor and lower-middle peasants were very happy, saying: "the youngsters from peking are worthy to be called young people educated by chairman mao and good commune members of our shuinan village."

the soil of the shuinan production team is good for growing root crops. but the team had to buy large quantities of sweet potato seedlings every year because the technical level was low. the educated young people wanted to serve the

collective production with their knowledge. two of them, chang chi-sheng and chu chien-ping, suggested raising seedlings. they did not know how to do this but they acted upon chairman mao's teaching "we can learn what we did not know".

chang chi-sheng borrowed some booklets on agrotechnique and began to experiment while studying. he chose a piece of land and started making the seed-bed. after many experiments, the bed proved satisfactory. the young people offered their own sweet potatoes to grow seedlings. during the fifth-odd days from planting to transplanting, they carefully noted down every day the changes in weather and how the seedlings were growing. they kept on no matter whether it was windy or snowing or whether there was frost at night.

when the time to transplant arrived, the young people presented the seedlings they had grown to the production team. the poor and lower-middle peasant praised them, saying: "the students conduct experiments by relying on themselves. we welcome such young people from the bottom of our hearts."

the educated young people and the team's youth shock forces last year displayed the nanniwan spirit by planting high-yielding cotton on one-third of a hectare in their spare time. during the busy spring ploughing, although they were tired after a day's hard labour, they took manure to their plot by moonlight. as the cotton seedlings grew, they went to the plot during the noon work-break to weed, apply fertilizer, prune the shoots and eliminate insect pests. they selected the best seeds to sow, carried out rational close planting and careful management. during the autumn harvest, their plot produced the best yield in the whole commune. output was four times higher than ordinary cotton fields.

the old society deprived the working people of their right of school education. very few people in the village were able to read. under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi after liberation, education did not develop properly in the village. this aroused the anger of the educated young people. with the full help from the poor and lower-middle peasants, they opened a primary school for the village. now all the school-age children of the poor and lower-middle peasants are studying.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically", the pupils study general knowledge, participate in labour and receive lessons in revolutionary traditions and class struggle. those of the educated young people who work as teachers never divorce themselves from labour. in order to receive re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, they take part in collective labour every afternoon.

these educated young people often perform items they have written to propagate mao tsetung thought. they read newspapers for the poor and lower-middle peasants and teach the women how to read.

to consolidate the co-operative medical service the educated young people, with red hearts loyal to chairman mao, use acupuncture to treat the poor and lower-middle peasants when they are ill. thanks to their efforts, minor diseases are now treated in the village and serious diseases are cured at little cost. their revolutionary spirit of serving the people heart and soul and their hard struggle are hailed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

China Introduces Major Innovation in Supplying Rural Electricity

(NCNA-English Hangchow, July 19, 1970)

displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, the people of shenghsien county in chekiang province, east china, have successfully used the single-wire system for transmitting electricity on 10,000-volt transmission lines in the rural areas.

this innovation, which breaks away from the three-wire system conventionally considered necessary for high-tension power transmission, will contribute to the expansion of the supply of rural electricity with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

there was neither high-tension transmission line nor electric pumping stations in the mountainous areas of shenghsien county before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the revolution has awakened in the people there the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. in three years or more, they built high-tension transmission lines and many electric pumping stations in the mountainous areas, thus bringing large tracts of farm land under irrigation.

the rapid expansion soon resulted in a shortage of electric wire, and work could not proceed. in these circumstances, the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary technicians in shenghsien county decided to improve the power transmission lines by changing from three-wire to a single-wire system, with the earth as another wire.

the innovation started in the summer of 1968. it called for a change from the three-phase transformers and motors to single-phase ones. to meet the need, the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary technicians followed chairman mao's great teaching: "we cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace." though they had had no experience, they decided to make single-phase transformers and motors by experimenting.

they changed the transformers and motors. and the new system was introduced in first supplying electricity for lighting and gradually to the processing of rice. the initial results proved satisfactory.

then, after a few months of hard work, they successfully produced single-phase transformers as well as motors for both single-wire and three-wire systems. in this way, they built china's first electric irrigation station using the single-wire system.

compared with the three-wire system, the new system reduces investment by 45 per cent. it is much simpler in structure and needs less material. it takes less time to build and produces faster results, thus helping the masses develop electric projects.

the experience of shenghsien county is now being popularized in all china's rural areas.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Northeast China Province Achieves Great Success in Capital Construction

(NCNA-English Shenyang, July 18, 1970)

capital construction in liaoning province, northeast china, has been done at record speed under the illumination of the general line "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by our great leader chairman mao. over 1,200 projects were completed and put into operation from the beginning of last year to the end of this june.

this has raised the productive capacity of liaoning in supplying the whole country with more products of heavy industry and in doing still better as china's old industrial base. the new projects provide very favourable conditions for expanding liaoning's local industry, including light industry and textiles, and for supporting agriculture, re-adjusting the distribution of industrial enterprises and strengthening liaoning's capacity to produce sets of different kinds of industrial equipment.

the province has set up several hundred small enterprises directly serving agricultural production since last year. these include small coal mines, iron and steel plants, chemical fertilizer plants, electric power stations, insecticide plants and farm machinery and implement plants. added to the original small enterprises of various types, these will help a number of counties establish a system of local industries serving agricultural production. the western hilly area which used to be weak in industry now has its first group of small and medium plants.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents on the capital construction front pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they vigorously peddled such sinister trash as the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and letting specialists run the factories. as a result, some projects which had been started a dozen years earlier could not be completed and put into production. this dampened the revolutionary initiative of the building workers. a great deal of the state money was wasted and the socialist construction of the country was sabotaged. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, especially after the establishment of the revolutionary committees at all levels in the liaoning capital construction departments, the revolutionary committees led the revolutionary masses in vehemently criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they held high the banner of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company", adhered to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and rapidly ended the few, slow, poor and expensive results in capital construction. they completed and put into production the half-finished projects of previous years.

construction of no. two blast furnace of the hsinfu steel plant at fushun started in 1958. the interference of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line kept it uncompleted for ten years. in line with chairman mao's great teaching "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history", the fushun municipal revolutionary committee organized the workers and revolutionary cadres to launch a mass criticism at the site of this blast furnace and then

they plunged into construction work. going all out, they worked hard day and night for 36 days, overcame difficulties and finally tapped the first heat.

the revolutionary masses on the capital construction front have repeatedly studied in relation to their work chairman mao's teachings on "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and resolutely fought against the bourgeois ideas of going in for things big and foreign. as a result, construction at various sites was done with greater, faster, better and more economical results by using local material and indigenous methods and through self-reliance and hard work. the construction of the changwu glass factory in the funsin region dragged on for eight years because of sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the workers of the whole factory were mobilized last year and they completed many projects by indigenous methods and manufactured and installed a lot of equipment. in a little more than one year the factory was completed.

socialist cooperation has sped up capital construction. over 120 units joined their efforts last winter to build a detergent factory in shenyang. defying snowstorms, the workers worked hard day and night. it took only six and a half days to complete the factory building which the original plan scheduled for 60 days. the factory went into operation in only 75 days. moreover, two million yuan of the original investment was not used and the designed productive capacity was exceeded by 40 per cent.

the departments in charge of capital construction in the province have made a revolution in designing this year and organized three-in-one designing teams and groups with veteran workers as the main body and including revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technical personnel. designs are made at the construction sites and checked and revised by the workers. this economizes on investment and speeds up construction.

RURAL COMMUNES

South China Commune Transforms Mountain Villages in True Revolutionary Spirit

(NCNA-English Kunming, July 19, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of lisu nationality in a people's commune in yunnan province, south china, used chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" as their weapon to win bumper grain harvests on the cold plateau, changing the face of this mountain area. the members of the liuten people's commune in yungsheng county in the hsiaoliang mountains, who lived by primitive slash and burn cultivation before liberation, have now transformed the mountains by terracing and irrigation.

terraced fields cover the slopes from the mountain, summits 3,000 metres above sealevel to the valley bottoms. big and small canals girdle the terraces green with rice. in 1969 the area was stricken by a prolonged drought the like of which had rarely been seen in the previous twenty years. but because of the irrigation facilities they got a bumper harvest with a per-hectare yield averaging 3.8 tons. after delivering 800,000 kilogrammes of grain to the state, the commune was able to keep over 170,000 kilogrammes as a reserve.

when speaking of the great changes in the mountain villages, the commune members of lisu nationality say with pride: "it was chairman mao's brilliant article 'the foolish old man who removed the mountains' that armed us and served as an inexhaustible source of strength for transforming the objective world."

oppressed and exploited by kuomintang reactionaries and the land-owning chieftains and headmen before liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants of lisu nationality lived a miserable life in caves, with nothing but wild fruit to eat. they practised primitive slash-and-burn cultivation. the poor peasant masses were emancipated after liberation. they followed the party and gradually took the bright road of cooperation and the people's communes. in 1958, inspired by our great leader chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the commune members undertook water conservancy projects to rid their mountain area of backwardness. they built a dam on a 3,000-metre high mountain and largely completed a reservoir which provides irrigation for 200 hectares of wet rice fields. thus they were able to grow rice for the first time in local history. they also opened up wild mountains and built more than 200 hectares of farmland as a result, the commune's farmland increased from 1,000 hectares to 1,200 hectares and average per hectare yield increased from nearly 600 kilogrammes, the output before liberation, to almost 2,600 kilogrammes in 1959.

when the poor and lower-middle peasants, under the brilliance of the three red banners of the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune, were building auxiliary projects for the reservoir in the revolutionary spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains," the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the province brazenly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "four freedoms" and "san tzu yi pao" (notes) under the pretext of the "exceptional"

nature of the border regions. this was done to advance their criminal aim of restoring capitalism. the liuteh people's commune's projects were forced to stop. this seriously damaged the collective economy, while the per-hectare yield dropped to 1.1 tons.

the great proletarian cultural revolution that chairman mao initiated and is leading has greatly raised the consciousness of the poor and lower-middle peasants as regards class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they rose and rebelled against the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and vehemently criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash intended to lead the lisu mountain village back to capitalism. the socialist collective economy has since been consolidated and developed. the new-born revolutionary committee has taken the lead in spreading mao tsetung thought widely in the village. the mass movement for the living study and application of chairman mao's works has grown vigorously. the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle which chairman mao recommends in his work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", has taken deep root in the people's hearts and become a great motive force for the commune members in their fight against nature. as their contribution to the socialist revolution and construction, they decided to open up mountains, build canals and lead water up hill.

the huachu production brigade under the commune was the first in the locality to build irrigation ditches through the mountains. bringing along chisels and hammers, members of the brigade studied "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". chairman mao's great call "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" increased their daring in overcoming difficulties. after working hard one winter and the next spring, they excavated a 16-kilometre-long canal, dug ponds and built irrigation ditches joining them. this turned 90 hectares of dry land into rice fields.

soon a woman communist party member named ho ten-ching, a production team leader of the peihua brigade, led the members of the more than 20 households in her production team in turning rocky hills into terraced land with hammers and chisels. more than 20 young women organized themselves into a shock team and worked with men commune members on the cliff faces, suspended in air from ropes. six poor peasants, all in their sixties, organized themselves into a "foolish old man" team. they removed all the smaller rocks from the land and brought soil from other places to fill in the gullies and turn them into farmland. working persistently with the fighting spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", they terraced more than three hectares of formerly rocky land and opened up eight hectares of waste land in the course of one winter and the next spring.

inspired by these successes in conquering nature, the liuteh commune revolutionary committee came to a deeper understanding of the immense strength of the brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". it promptly organized all the members of the commune to transform nature. after struggling very hard for two winters and two springs, the commune built and repaired two reservoirs with a storage capacity of three million cubic metres of water, built a 39-kilometre-long canal going round the hill slopes and more than 200 sub-canals. they also completed more than 100 ponds. all this brought 700 hectares of the commune's farmland under irrigation. the water conservancy

stimulated agricultural production. in 1969, the commune's grain output was double that of the year before the start of the cultural revolution.

notes:
"four freedoms" means freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprises.

"san tzu yi pao" means the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Rural Medical and Health Work in Peking's Yenching Hsien Develops Rapidly by Launching Mass Movement

(NCNA-English Peking, July 19, 1970)

the communist party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in yenching county of peking municipality, by relying on the masses, have basically ended the shortage of medical personnel and medicine in its rural areas, established and consolidated the system of cooperative medical service and the network for the prevention and treatment of diseases as a result of a year's hard work. this was done in line with chairman mao's great teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." both revolution and production have been promoted by this and developed vigorously.

yenching county is a hilly area northwest of peking proper. the few doctors and dispensaries concentrated before liberation in the towns and served the landlord class. witch-doctors and quacks were rampant in the countryside. the poor and lower-middle peasants were unable to afford treatment when they were sick and could only await death when they were seriously ill.

the wise leadership and concern of the communist party and chairman mao have stimulated medical and health work in yenching county and the health of the masses improved greatly after liberation. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work. therefore, the shortage of doctors and medicine was not radically changed.

the poor and lower-middle peasants during the great proletarian cultural revolution thoroughly criticized this counter-revolutionary revisionist line and resolutely carried out chairman mao's proletarian line in medical and health work. after the ninth party congress, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels launched a mass movement under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". every household set about learning some medical knowledge. every village gathered medicinal herbs. the masses run the cooperative medical service to ensure that illnesses are treated and preventive health work is undertaken.

the ranks of "barefoot" doctors, medical assistants and orderlies grow with each passing day in all the production brigades. the new acupuncture treatment and basic health knowledge have been widely disseminated. the "barefoot" doctors have collected many folk prescriptions that are effective, and they treat common or recurrent diseases and seek ways to prevent them. the poor and lower-middle peasants warmly praised this work. in some brigades, large numbers of cadres and commune members have learned the skill of acupuncture. the results are good.

a mass movement based on chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle has swept yenching county to collect and prepare medicinal herbs. since the beginning of this year, the county has collected more than 77 tons of over 200 different medicinal herbs. many communes and brigades have established indigenous pharmacies. they use indigenous methods and rely on their own efforts to make pills, powders, ointments, tablets, tinctures, injections etc. this has helped cut the cost of the co-operative medical service.

all communes and brigades of the whole county have established the co-operative medical service system after nearly one year's hard work. the backbone force of the medical and health work has grown rapidly. apart from more than 470 professional medical workers, there are more than 1,600 "barefoot" doctors, more than 3,800 part-time medical assistants and many more orderlies. every commune has its own clinic, every production brigade a medical station and every production team part-time medical assistants. the whole county has already in the main achieved the aim: minor ailment can be treated in the villages and serious diseases in the communes; attention is paid to preventing disease while those who are sick are treated promptly.

in the course of struggle the yenching county revolutionary committee has come to understand that there must be a backbone force in the medical work that is boundlessly loyal to chairman mao and both red and expert so that the mass movement for a co-operative medical service can be sustained and take deep root. this is a central question determining whether the poor and lower-middle peasants can hold power over the medical service in rural areas, the new-born co-operative medical system can be consolidated and raised to a higher level and the rural medical and health service can develop in chairman mao's direction.

"barefoot" doctors are an active rural health force which has come into being under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line on medical and health work. they are the backbone in developing rural medical and health work. the county's party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels have paid special attention in training them to grasp the "question of 'for whom?'". the "barefoot" doctors are urged to give first place to the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and to do this in struggle. there is constant class education so that these doctors never forget class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. the "barefoot" doctors continue doing collective productive labour and never divorce themselves from reality and the masses. they are also expected to manage affairs democratically and accept supervision by the masses.

in addition to political and ideological work, there are short-time study classes at the county and commune level on chinese medicine, herbal medicine, new methods of acupuncture, diagnoses by western methods and prevention and treatment.

these help the "barefoot" doctors master skills in serving the people. by doing while learning and learning while doing, the doctors sum up their experience and raise their technical level in practice. step by step they grasp all-round medical techniques of both prevention and treatment, chinese and western medicines and surgery and internal medicine. many "barefoot" doctors are skilled in using chinese medicine and herbs to prevent and treat diseases. the poor and lower-middle peasants like the chinese medicine and herbs which are both inexpensive and effective. the "barefoot" doctors in the paihopao commune cured a commune member who had been paralyzed for over a year with only six doses of herbal medicine. he was able to go back to work. they used acupuncture to treat a deaf-mute girl. after the treatment, she was able to shout the most resounding slogan of our era: "long live chairman mao exclamation"

the county has also trained many medical assistants and orderlies to help the "barefoot" doctors. all this has encouraged the rapid expansion of rural medical and health work.

TIMBER

Northeast China Forestry Areas Fulfill Semi-Annual Timber Quotas

(NCNA-English Harbin, July 19, 1970)

the workers of the forestry areas of heilungkiang province, a leading chinese timber centre, fulfilled their semi-annual timber felling quotas six days ahead of time in the movement to increase production and practise economy. timber output was nine per cent above the same period of last year and costs were reduced by 14 per cent.

they made this acnievement by carrying out the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao.

party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the forestry areas of this northeast china province have guided the workers this year in paying close attention to the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the economic sphere, in criticizing mercilessly the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents and upholding chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. this speeded up timber felling. heavy rains would make roads impassable in summer which used to be a slack season. the workers and cadres armed with mao tsetung thought have given full play to their proletarian revolutionary spirit, broken with conventions and have made summer a busy timber felling season.

the workers make wide multiple use of timber. in the first half of this year the forestry areas of the province set up more than 600 small factories that turn out paper pulp, plywood, fibre board and shaving board, thus saving large amounts of good timber for the state.

in expanding forestry production, the party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels fully mobilized the masses to undertake technical innovations, which effectively pushed ahead timber felling. under the interference of Liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, most of the equipment needed in forestry production in heilungkiang came from the state before. now the workers have criticized the ideology of dependence and launched a mass movement for technical innovations. in the first half of this year, they made nearly 2,000 technical innovations including over 200 fairly important items. new products, new equipment, new techniques and new materials have been introduced which have created the conditions for still greater progress.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian CP (M-L) Chairman Warmly Praises Great Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Melbourne, July 17, 1970)

comrade e.f. hill, chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), in a recent article published in the paper "vanguard" to mark the 49th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, warmly praised chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and mao tsetung thought.

the article said, "today the communist party of china has taken over the great banner of marxism-leninism deserted by the soviet revisionists."

it continued, "the soviet revisionists have betrayed the communist party of the soviet union founded by the immortal genius lenin. until the death of stalin in 1953 the communist party of the soviet union led and inspired the revolutionaries and the working people throughout the world.

"but the communist party of china produced a genius of stature like that of marx and lenin. his leadership of the chinese communist party has given the revolutionaries and the working people of the world inspiration and guidance of marxism-leninism developed to a still higher stage, that of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought."

the article said, "chairman mao led the fight for the defence and development of the revolutionary essence of marxism-leninism. fearlessly he challenged the soviet revisionists who rode upon the great name of lenin and the good prestige of the c.p.s.u. fearlessly he identified the number one enemy of the people of the world, u.s. imperialism. his ideas, his thought, guided the world's people into a struggle against these twin devils -- u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism. without the guidance of his thought the revolutionary movement would at least for a long time have groped for the way forward. his genius grasped the main links in a chain."

the article stated, "alongside this great genius, vice-chairman lin piao has fought. his report to the ninth congress of the communist party of china sums up the great liberating role of mao tsetung thought. that report is a guide to action."

it went on, "no other marxist-leninist in history has done so much to make marxism-leninism a mass question, a question for the people, as chairman mao. again vice-chairman lin piao has played a big part in this."

CAMBODIA

Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Issues Press Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, July 19, 1970)

the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a press communique here yesterday announcing that the ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china, on behalf of his government, has assured samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, that the government of the arab republic of yemen has never ceased recognizing samdech norodom sihanouk as the only legal head of state of cambodia and that the government appointed by samdech sihanouk is the only legal government.

the press communique also pointed out that both the arab republic of yemen and the united republic of tanzania are friendly countries that have recognized the royal government of national union of cambodia de jure.

the press communique follows:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, received on july 18, 1970, his excellency mr. ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to the people's republic of china.

the representative of the arab republic of yemen, on behalf of his government, has brought to the khmer head of state the assurance that the arab republic of yemen does not recognize the lon nol "government" and has never ceased recognizing samdech norodom sihanouk as the only legal head of state of cambodia. consequently, only the government appointed by samdech norodom sihanouk is legal. therefore, so far as yemen is concerned, the question of recognizing this government does not arise.

the royal government of national union takes this opportunity to stress that the position taken in its favour by the united republic of tanzania is identical with that of the arab republic of yemen. in these circumstances, the royal government of national union puts down these two friendly countries in the list of states that have recognized it de jure.

CHINA AND CONGO

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Continue to Hold Talks with Delegation of State Council of People's Republic of Congo Led by Vice Chairman Alfred Raoul

(NCNA-English Peking, July 18, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, continued to hold talks with the delegation of the state council of the people's republic of the congo led by alfred raoul, member of the political bureau of the congolese party of labour and vice-chairman of the state council of the people's republic of the congo this evening.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Vice Chairman Alfred Raoul and Other Distinguished Congolese Guests Visit Peking Timber Mill

(NCNA-English Peking, July 19, 1970)

alfred raoul, vice-chairman of the state council of the people's republic of the congo, and the delegation of the state council of the people's republic of the congo he is leading, accompanied by chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, visited the peking timber mill this afternoon. they were warmly welcomed by the workers.

today the peking timber mill was filled with an atmosphere of the friendship between the peoples of china and the congo. a streamer reading: "warmly welcome the distinguished congolese guests" hung across the gate of the mill.

when vice-chairman alfred raoul and the other distinguished congolese guests arrived at the mill amid the beating of drums and gongs, the workers who gathered at the gate repeatedly shouted: "a warm welcome to the delegation of the state council of the people's republic of the congo led by vice-chairman alfred raoul exclamation" "salute to the congolese people exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and the congo exclamation" and "we firmly support the congolese people in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation"

chou lin-hui, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking timber mill, told vice-chairman alfred raoul and the other distinguished congolese guests about the revolution and production in the mill. then, the distinguished congolese guests made rounds of the plywood, fibreboard and furniture workshops and the exhibition room where furniture pieces are on display.

congolese ambassador to china pascal okyemba visited the mill together with the delegation.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Head of Hungarian Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 19, 1970)

tordai jeno, head of the hungarian government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here by plane today.

he was welcomed at the airport by chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and others.

hungarian ambassador to china halasz jozsef was also present.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi President Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Baghdad, July 18, 1970)

; ahmed hassan al bakr, president of the republic of iraq, received here today the chinese government delegation headed by chien chih-kuang, minister of light industry, and had a cordial and friendly talk with it.

president al bakr said: "iraq and china have the common enemy, namely, imperialism headed by the brutal united states. we shall oppose the enemy as vigorously as they treat us."

president al bakr expressed the hope that the friendship between iraq and china will be further developed in order to strengthen their common struggle against imperialism, zionism and reaction.

he expressed his conviction that the struggle of the people in various countries for liberation will surely be victorious.

present on the occasion was chang shu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in iraq.

on the same day, abdul karim al sheikhly, member of the iraqi revolutionary command council and minister of foreign affairs, and taha al jezzrawi, member of the iraqi revolutionary command council and minister of industry, met the chinese government delegation respectively. the ministers had cordial and friendly conversations with the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

"N.Z. Communist Review" Warmly Supports Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, July 18, 1970)

"n.z. communist review", organ of the communist party of new zealand, published in its july issue the full text of the solemn statement issued on may 20 by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, entitled "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" the journal carried in the same issue an editorial board comment warmly supporting chairman mao's solemn statement.

the comment noted, "the solemn statement of mao tsetung issued on may 20th represents the continuation, in present days conditions, of the mighty 'communist manifesto' of marx and engels of 1848.

"'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation' this is the great present day clarion call of mao tsetung".

the comment pointed out that chairman mao's statement, though brief, is an immensely rich and profound analysis of the class struggle of the world's people against the common enemy of mankind -- u.s. imperialism. it must be studied and re-studied. each study will make clearer that contained within it is the call to action against u.s. imperialism, and its lackeys, in each particular country in the world. it is not only a call to the people of the revolutionary stormcentres -- asia, africa and latin america. it is a call to the working people of each country, including the metropolitan countries, to raise their class struggle too, to the level of storm centres of revolt against american imperialism.

the comment pointed out that the struggles of the workers of new zealand and the workers and peasants of viet nam are the common struggles of common victims against a common enemy -- u.s. imperialism.

it said, "the escalation of the u,s. aggression to cambodia and laos has enlarged this common struggle for the n.z. workers. it has given rise to a broad south east asian united front. this extends far beyond the boundaries of the three countries.

"the working class of new zealand, maori and pakeha, and its allies, are swept, by their very class position, and by the u.s. political and economic aggression against n.z., into a south east asian and oceanic united front against u.s. imperialism."

the comment stated that penetrating study of mao tsetung's statement will help the n.z. working class, and in particular n.z. youth, to see how their role can be lifted from its present level, to higher forms of revolutionary action.

the comment said, "today, the communist party line, exposing foreign monopoly and the role of holyoake and kirk as stooges of the u.s., has become widely understood. it is becoming clearer, to ever wider sections daily.

never have the conditions been more favourable for the revolutionary marxist-leninist party of the working class to fulfill its task of arming the industrial workers, and the n.z. youth, with the spirit of marxism-leninism."

the comment said that the study of mao tsetung's clarion call raises the question of carrying the class struggle in n.z. through to the end -- to establishment of state power of the working class (dictatorship of the proletariat).

it pointed out: "the raising of this question forces us to examine, what are the main obstacles in the way of building the revolutionary unity of the working class, necessary to fulfill this task. that study, in turn, exposes labour party ideology and trade union politics as the main roadblocks. they prevent the n.z. working class from turning its struggles, for economic demands, into struggles against the political power of the exploiting class -- in the first place u.s. imperialism.

"revolutionary unity -- unity of the working class based on marxism-leninism -- is death to imperialism. revolutionary unity is the key to the victory of the socialist revolution in new zealand."

the comment emphasized that mao tsetung's call is ringing around the world. "it is giving new impetus to the world-wide anti-imperialist movement."

CHINA AND TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, July 18, 1970)

the tanzanian government delegation led by amir habib jamal, minister for finance, and the zambian government delegation led by e.h.k. mudenda, minister of development and finance, today left here for home after concluding their visit to china. they are bringing home the friendship of the chinese people for the tanzanian and zambian people.

the tanzanian and zambian government delegations were given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees including wang shou-tao, shan yin-chang, pai ping and chiao lin-yi, as well as several hundred revolutionary people.

vice-minister kuo lu, who accompanied the delegations to kwangchow, was present.

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and p. ng'oma, zambian ambassador to china, who accompanied the delegations on the tour, left kwangchow with the delegations today.

the railway station was alive with expressions of solidarity and friendship among the people of china, tanzania and zambia. beating drums and gongs and waving miniature flags of the three countries, the crowds repeatedly shouted: "salute to the tanzanian people exclamation" "salute to the zambian people exclamation" "we firmly support the tanzanian people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "we firmly support the zambian people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "we firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism exclamation" "we firmly support the three indo-chinese peoples in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

the tanzanian and zambian government delegations arrived in kwangchow from changsha by special plane on the morning of july 17 in the company of vice-minister kuo lu.

the members of the delegations were guests of honour at a banquet given in the evening by wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee. both wang shou-tao and minister amir habib jamal spoke at the banquet.

on behalf of the people of kwangtung province, wang shou-tao extended warm welcome to the distinguished guests from tanzania and zambia. "we are greatly inspired by the continuous successes and achievements the tanzanian and zambian people have scored in their struggle against imperialism and for maintaining national independence and state sovereignty and in their efforts to liquidate the colonialist economic forces and to develop the national economy through self-reliance," he said.

minister amir habib jamal spoke in the name of the tanzanian and zambian government delegations. he warmly praised the brilliant victories the chinese people had won in socialist construction through self-reliance and hard struggle under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao. he said, "we have visited many places in peking, shanghai, nanking, changsha and kwangchow and have seen for ourselves the achievements that the chinese people have scored. this enables us to learn many good things." minister jamal said that he would make new efforts to enhance the unity and friendship among the people of china, tanzania and zambia.

during their stay in kwangchow, the tanzanian and zambian government delegations visited the premises of the national institute of peasant movement sponsored by our great leader chairman mao in 1925-26, and the huangpu harbour. they also attended an art performance. the guests were given a warm welcome by the local people wherever they went.

CHINA AND UAR

Chinese Ambassador in Cairo Gives Dinner Party in Honor of Cambodian Foreign Minister and His Wife

(NCNA-English Cairo, July 17, 1970)

chinese ambassador to the u.a.r. chai tse-min gave a dinner party here this evening in honour of sarin chhak, foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife.

some other diplomatic officials of the royal government of national union of cambodia were present om the occasion.

also present at the dinner party were kim ryong taik, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to the u.a.r., nguyen duy kinh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in the u.a.r., ly tan vinn, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam in the u.a.r., and others.

ambassador chai tse-min and foreign minister sarin chhak proposed repeated toasts to the health of the great leader chairman mao tsetung and samdech norodom sihanouk and to greater victories of the indo-chinese people in their armed struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression.

the dinner party proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

US

US Farm Workers on Strike

(NCNA-English Peking, July 18, 1970)

american farm workers in the san luis valley, colorado state, went on strike recently against ruthless exploitation and oppression by agricultural capitalists and for higher wages and guaranteed employment, according to a report from washington.

the farm hands held out in the strike in defiance of the sabotage and obstruction of the reactionary authorities and agricultural capitalists. enjoying widespread sympathy and support from other sections of people in the state, the strikers declared that they would stay away throughout the summer harvest if their demands were not met.

known as one of the "starvation areas" in the united states, the san luis valley has a population of 30 million. the working people there are groaning under special heavy oppression and exploitation. the striking farm hands, mostly mexican-american women, youth and children, had a meagre pay and deplorable housing and living conditions. when the walk-out began, the local authorities adopted measures to protect the interests of the capitalists while local businessmen marked up prices to apply pressure on the strikers. besides, they tried to wreck the strike by employing casual workers. but all such trickery was foiled by the strikers.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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US AND TAIWAN

Do Not Permit US Imperialism To Create "Two Chinas"

(Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, July 3, 1970)

Beside sending aggressive troops and warships to occupy our province of Taiwan, US imperialism has also actively carried out its plot of creating "two Chinas" and the so-called "Taiwan independence movement" in a vain attempt to attain their evil aim of perpetuating its occupation of our sacred territory of Taiwan.

Since the founding of the new China, occupants of the White House, from Truman to Nixon, have stubbornly clung to the so-called "China policy" of hostility to the Chinese people. With respect to the plot of creating "two Chinas," they have played a variety of tricks, which however serve one and the same purpose: to cut off Taiwan from our great motherland so as to perpetuate occupation by the United States.

On June 27, 1950, the then US President Truman issued a statement on military intervention in Korea and occupation of Taiwan. He talked about such nonsense as "unsettled status of Taiwan." Then, through some politicians, he advocated so-called "neutralization of Taiwan" and "UN Trusteeship." Thus the plot was born of creating "two Chinas."

After Eisenhower came to power, US imperialism revealed more clearly its activities of creating "two Chinas." Concerning the question of China's UN representation, the then Secretary of State Dulles said in November 1953 that "it is possible for Communist China to join the General Assembly and for Nationalist China to join the Security Council." Eisenhower himself admitted in 1955 that the question of "two Chinas" was "one of the possibilities constantly studied" by the United States. In 1959, he publicly described Taiwan, which the Chinese people were determined to liberate, as an "international question" and not as China's internal question. Moreover, he stated that "many countries have recognized the independence of Formosa (Taiwan)." In that same year, the US Senate published a "Colon report," which put forward such fallacious views as "Communist China" should join the UN and recognize the "Republic of Taiwan" which should be "protected" by the United States.

The Kennedy Administration which came to power in 1961 became even more fanatic in pushing forward its plot of creating "two Chinas." The White House and the counsellors around it racked their brains in designing a variety of "plans" for the creation of "two Chinas."

Some old and some new, these "plans" could be summed up as the following:

1) the plan for "Taiwan as an independent state" (namely, the plot of "one China, one Taiwan");

2) the plan for UN "trusteeship" and "protection";

3) the plan for "one and a half China," and

4) the plan for "two successor states."

The "successor state" plan was a new plan formulated by the Kennedy Government, predicated on this preposterous thesis: New China and the Kuomintang clique entrenched in Taiwan are both China's "successor states" which joined the United Nations when this organization was set up, and so China's seat at the UN should be divided into two: The Kuomintang clique continues to occupy China's legal seat and at the same time the Chinese People's Republic should "apply" for admission into the UN. This was an attempt to create the situation where "two Chinas" exist side by side.

When Johnson became the master of the White House, he inherited the policies of the Kennedy Administration, trying various means to put into implementation the several "plans" for the creation of "two Chinas." Meanwhile, he stepped up his support of some (Chinese) traitors in carrying out vigorously the so-called "Taiwan independence movement."

With US imperialism facing daily deepening crises at home and abroad and finding itself in an impasse, the Nixon Administration has become more crafty in applying the counter-revolutionary dual tactics, resorting to all means of conspiracy on the question of creating "two Chinas."

It has stepped up its collusion with the Japanese reactionaries in jointly undertaking the "Taiwan independence movement"--a variant of the "two Chinas" plot.

Early this year, the United States and Japan smuggled out of Taiwan their jackal and one of the leaders of the "Taiwan independence movement" P'eng Ming-min and let him carry out activities everywhere. The US Newsweek admitted that P'eng was under US instigation in carrying out the "Taiwan independence movement." Since then, some "Taiwan independence elements" rigged up a so-called world organization called "Taiwan Independence Alliance." The "Alliance headquarters" was set up in New York. These events reflect the fact that the US imperialism's criminal activities in creating "two Chinas" have become more frantic and tricky.

US imperialism has also for many years used various organizational activities to create "two Chinas." For instance, in Olympic Games and in the International Red Cross Society and other organizations, China should have been represented, but it has not been because US imperialism dragged in the Chiang bandit clique in Taiwan. In each of these events our country had lodged stern protest against US imperialism and either refused to participate

or withdrew from these organizations. In this way, not only has US imperialism failed to establish the accomplished fact of "two Chinas," but its plot has time and again been exposed by our country.

US imperialism's plot of creating "two Chinas" has all along met with resolute opposition from the entire Chinese people including the people of Taiwan but also met with opposition from all righteous people of the whole world. As early as June 28, 1950, that is, the next day after Truman issued his order for invasion of Taiwan, Premier Chou En-lai made public a serious statement, which said: "No matter what obstructionist action US imperialism takes, the fact that Taiwan belongs to China can never be altered." After that, our Government successively issued statements which solemnly proclaimed to the whole world: "Taiwan is Chinese territory, and the Chinese people will liberate Taiwan," "There is only one China in the world. There are no 'two Chinas'." This serious stand of the Chinese government and people is widely supported by the people of various countries in the world and respected by all friendly governments.

Taiwan has since ancient times been the sacred territory of China. The Chinese people will never allow US imperialism to occupy Taiwan indefinitely, nor will they allow Japanese militarism to swallow up Taiwan once again. No matter what tricks the US and Japan may play, they can never succeed in their plot. Their attempt to cut off Taiwan from our great motherland represents only their wishful thinking and will surely end in complete bankruptcy.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

A Good Method of Living Study and Living Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- Investigation report on study of Mao Tse-tung's thought by using "7-character formula" in Peking General Knitting Factory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 8, 1970)

> Workers of Peking General Knitting Factory have created a "7-character formula" to help themselves learn Mao's thought.
>
> The seven-character (look, think, ask, discuss, apply, write and examine) formula is said to have many advantages. It can pinpoint problems accurately, be used flexibly, strengthen the fighting spirit, promote the deepening of "study" and lift it to the level of theory, etc.--SCMP Ed.

With the help of the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of PLA Unit 8341 stationed at Peking General Knitting Factory, and in accordance with Vice Chairman Lin's instruction, "It is necessary to bear problems in mind when studying Chairman Mao's works, study and apply in a living way, combine study with application, study what is urgently needed in order to produce immediate results, and exert the utmost on 'application,'" the broad masses of revolutionary workers of the factory have created, during the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, a good method of such study and application consisting of "look, think, ask, discuss, apply, write and examine." The masses call it the "7-character formula."

The creation and application of the "7-character formula" has enabled the factory to further implement Vice Chairman Lin's series of important directives on living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and effectively pushed forward the development to still greater depth of the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Genesis of the "7-Character Formula"

With the help of the PLA men stationed in the factory, the broad masses of revolutionary workers of Peking General Knitting Factory have been vigorously developing a mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought since June 1967. The system of "daily reading" has been observed and cannot be broken. Study classes are held at every level, discussion-application meetings go on without interruption, and heart-to-heart talks are developed everywhere. Classrooms for living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought are found everywhere from the factory buildings to the dormitories. Everyone, from workers to their dependents, voluntarily study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way. As a result, a profound change has occurred throughout the factory, "With the red sun shining full on the factory, the people changing their way of thinking and the factory changing its appearance."

After the Party's 9th Congress, an event of great historical significance, the revolutionary workers of the factory have all the more consciously studied and applied in a living way Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They said, "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the lifeline of our working class and the most powerful ideological weapon for continuing to make revolution. To put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everyone's soul is the demand of the great era on us. It is required for carrying the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end and for consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and also the basic condition for a vanguard fighter for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." They ardently love Chairman Mao more than anything else, are most loyal to him, and will sacrifice anything for his sake. They do their utmost to find time for study, tackle problems, and struggle against self. They concentrate their infinitely deep proletarian feeling for the great leader Chairman Mao on the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Following the development in depth of the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of revolutionary workers urgently demanded to further implement Vice Chairman Lin's series of important directives on living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and study and apply on a higher level. With this end in view, the factory Party committee, helped by the strong East wind of the Party's 9th Congress, urged the revolutionary workers of the whole factory to follow the example of the PLA and earnestly sum up their experience in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

With the help of the PLA men stationed in the factory, Section A of the knitting workshop summed up and created a "7-character formula" for living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in August last year. Section A had been a backward section which at one time was known for loose organization and discipline. The principal reason for this was that the leader of the section had strong subjective views and lacked a high degree of sense of responsibility. After the Party's 9th Congress, the section launched "two-recollection and three-checking" activities, the workers' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines was raised to an unprecedented height, and an upsurge was brought about in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Cherishing deep proletarian feelings, the workers gave the section leader their help. First they found out his main problem by combining the efforts of individuals, the masses, and the leadership. Then they presented him with Chairman Mao's quotations, helped him choose his weapon, discussed, analyzed, and sternly criticized his mistakes together with him, and earnestly encouraged him to correct them. With his own problem in mind, he studied assiduously and applied what he had learned diligently, summed up experience conscientiously, and carried out practice repeatedly, thus making great progress.

Meanwhile, the comrades of the whole section also studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way with their own problems in mind, and so completely changed their spiritual aspect. The section very soon changed from being a backward section into an advanced one in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. On this basis they roused the masses to sum up experience in earnest so as to pool the wisdom of all. In this way, in the course of studying and applying Mao Tse-tung thought in a living manner, they rose higher every time they summed up their experience, and finally created a method of study of "look, think, ask, discuss, apply, write and examine," by means of which they brought "struggle" to the fore, implemented "application," and stressed "examination." This method of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought was generally known as the "7-character formula."

The "7-character formula" was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the broad masses of revolutionary workers as soon as it appeared. The factory Party committee promptly seized the newborn thing and introduced it throughout the whole factory. Now, following the wide application of the "7-character formula" in all the workshops, the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the factory has gone deeper and become more consolidated than ever. A movement of ideological revolutionization with Mao Tse-tung's thought in command is more intensively developed than ever.

The Content of the "7-Character Formula"

The "7-character formula" consists of seven characters, namely, look, think, ask, discuss, apply, write and examine.

To look means to study conscientiously with problems in mind. The three-in-one combination method, in which one searches oneself for faults, the masses make criticism, and the leadership draw conclusions, is adopted in finding out the vital problems that prevent one from continuing to make revolution and in repeatedly studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings more purposefully and to the point.

To think means "to think more." With Chairman Mao's teachings as a weapon, one puts oneself on the spot, ask more "Whys?" and think about what actions to be taken.

To ask means to ask the leadership and one's comrades for advice. Bearing in mind problems which one does not understand well and cannot solve, one should ask for advice humbly in order to solve knotty problems of one's own ideological revolutionization.

To discuss means holding discussions together. The purpose is to develop active ideological struggle through discussions, debates and heart-to-heart talks, to enable all to enlighten, help and argue with one another, to enliven the atmosphere of study, to deepen understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and to increase revolutionary consciousness.

To apply means practice. It is to make use of what one has learned, and study and apply in a living way to produce immediate results. This is the core of the "7-character formula." The seven characters are not on the same plane, but "application" is the most important.

To write means to write down in a deeper and more systematic manner the principal experience gained in study and application. One is required to write down what he can.

To examine is to sum up and lift to a higher level. Through individual discussion-application, mass comment, and summing up of experience, one will find out how far he is lagging behind and study and apply what he has learned repeatedly.

In short, the seven characters mean repeated viewing, serious thinking, asking questions, discussion with one another, vigorous application, writing down of important points, and continuous examination.

The "7-character formula" implements still better the principle, put forward by Vice Chairman Lin, of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and concentration on "application." It fully embodies the law of epistemology of dialectical materialism, the revolutionary style of study of application in study and study in application, agreement of study and application, and combination of theory with practice, the spirit of study and application in struggle and continuous, thorough revolution, the mass line method of mutual promotion, common improvement and self-education, and the object of regarding oneself as part of the revolutionary force and at the same time a target of the revolution, remolding one's thinking in struggle, and raising one's political consciousness.

Workers of the factory said with deep understanding, "The '7-character formula' brings 'application' to the fore, is linked together by the character 'struggle,' stresses 'examination,' and grasps the key to living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is a good measure for implementing Vice Chairman Lin's series of directives on living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as a good method of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and study and application on a new and higher level."

Advantages of the "7-Character Formula"

After more than ten months of practice, the "7-character formula" has evinced strong vitality. Its advantages are mainly the following:

(1) It fixes problems accurately and can be applied flexibly.

Since the "7-character formula" helps to achieve a combination of individual study with collective study, combination of voluntary study with supervision from the masses and help from the leadership, and combination of theory with practice, it is capable of fixing problems accurately, choosing "weapons" well, allowing thorough understanding of the spirit, struggling against selfishness hard, carrying out implementation promptly, and truly producing immediate results.

There is a worker of the knitting workshop who used to persevere in the study of Chairman Mao's works. However, since he had not linked his study closely with his own thinking and did not struggle ruthlessly against selfishness, he was unable to overcome his fear of hardship and fatigue and his free and easy style of work. Later, by applying the "7-character formula," he voluntarily revealed his innermost thoughts. The leadership and the masses also enthusiastically helped him to make analysis and deductions, and found that his principal problem was lack of dedication to "complete" and "thorough" service for the people. With this problem in mind, he assiduously studied Chairman Mao's splendid work, the "three constantly read articles," put himself on the spot, discussed repeatedly with the masses, asked the leadership many times for advice, boldly uncovered his bourgeois selfishness and continuously struggled against it and resolutely changed it, and finally overcame his fear of hardship and tiresome work, corrected his free-and-easy style of work, and established the idea of his mind of operating machines and weaving cloth for the people.

After the popularization of the "7-character formula," the workers made up a song in praise of it: "The '7-character formula' is a treasure. It fixes problems accurately and enables us to bear in mind its spirit. It can be used flexibly and raised to a high level. It can produce immediate results. The method is really good."

(2) It strengthens the spirit of struggle.

The philosophy of the Communist Party is a philosophy of struggle. The character "struggle" links together the "7-character formula." In every link of "look, think, ask, discuss, apply, write and examine" there exists violent struggle between the two ideologies. The process of application of the "7-character formula" is a process of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to defeat in struggle all bourgeois ideas. To a class enemy, "struggle" is class struggle, but to our comrades and ourselves and with regard to contradictions among the people, it is criticism and self-criticism.

In applying the "7-character formula," the broad masses of workers vigorously advocate and develop the spirit of struggle. They develop revolutionary mass criticism and wage resolute struggle against all bourgeois ideas and the ideas of the exploiting classes and against the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In dealing with shortcomings and mistakes among the people, they strive for new unity on the basis of the desire for unity and through struggle in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching.

Many workshops have held study classes many times to "oppose the amicable-man doctrine and advocate the philosophy of struggle." The workers said with deep understanding, "'Struggle' is the key to the application of the '7-character formula.'" Some workers also said, "The Red domain came from fighting. The Communist world outlook was formed in struggle. Struggle is revolution. Continuous struggle is continuous revolution, and to struggle thoroughly is to make revolution thoroughly."

There is a section leader in the garments workshop who used to be obsessed by departmentalism. She had studied Chairman Mao's works many times with this problem in mind, but as she did not struggle ruthlessly enough against "self," the problem remained not completely solved. After the popularization of the "7-character formula" in the factory, the workshop one day wanted one member of her section transferred to another section, but starting from the interests of her small group, she did not agree with the transfer.

Her comrades of the same section, seizing upon the incident, studied with her Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is necessary to promote consideration for the whole situation," and unfolded active ideological struggle. In the course of looking, thinking, applying, and writing, she consciously struggled against self. The leadership and the masses, utilizing the opportunity provided by asking, discussion, and examination, also urged her to struggle against self.

Together with the comrades of her section, and with Chairman Mao's teachings as a mirror, she extensively uncovered the dangers of departmentalism, dug deep at the roots of departmentalism, and made analysis and criticism at the high level of class struggle and struggle between the two lines. Every time she studied, she consciously struggled against self once, the leadership would help her patiently once, and the masses actively urged her to correct herself once. After such repeated study, she gradually came to

realize the dangers of departmentalism and firmly established the concept of care for the whole situation. She said with deep understanding, "The harder one struggles against self, the closer one will follow Chairman Mao. The deeper one struggles against self, the dearer one will hold Chairman Mao. The more thorough one works for the public interest, the more loyal one will be to Chairman Mao."

The practice of firmly upholding principle is now greatly promoted in the whole factory, and evil customs and airs are resisted everywhere. Owing to the promotion of the philosophy of struggle, some of the backward sections and groups have quickly changed their aspect. Many advanced collectives are even more so after launching active ideological struggle. A scene of vigorous revolution is evident throughout the whole factory.

(3) It deepens study and lifts it to a theoretical level.

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "Those with work experience must study theory and read conscientiously, so that their experience may be made systematic and comprehensive, and may rise to the level of theory."

In the course of applying the "7-character formula" to the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of revolutionary workers of the factory, through conscientious reading and repeated practice, have gradually deepened their understanding and realization of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and promoted the deepening of their study. In particular, through writing they have made their understanding systematic and lifted it to the level of theory, making their understanding even more profound and their actions even more conscious, and further deepening their profound proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In writing down what they learned, some of the aged workers of a low cultural level have produced heroic statements praising Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought. One aged worker of the weaving workshop wrote: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is powerful. With it, one's mind is big enough for the whole world. With Chairman Mao in our heart, we are not afraid of any difficulty." Many workers persevere in writing down what they have learned, thus not only learning culture, but also quickly raise to a higher level their analytical ability and knowledge of theory.

With her own problem in mind, one of the woman workers repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching of "fear neither hardship nor death." She wrote down her thoughts after every study session. She wrote deeper and deeper, and the level of her ideological revolutionization rose higher and higher. The first time after she studied Chairman Mao's teaching of "fear neither hardship nor death," she established the idea that the working class should also ceaselessly remold their thinking in struggle. After the second time she studied, she established the idea of loving the trade she has learned and specializing in the job she is doing. The third time after she studied, she dared to uncover the most important points in revealing "self" and dared

to fight offensive battles in struggling against self. The fourth time after she studied, she established the idea of enduring hardship willingly for the revolution and dedicating herself to the revolution.

She said at a discussion-application meeting: "The revolutionary spirit of 'fear neither hardship nor death' which Chairman Mao advocates is a concentrated expression of the proletarian world outlook and the lofty spirit of a proletarian revolutionary fighter. Only when one's thought is remolded with the thorough revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" will one be able to scale the peak of proletarian "public interest" quickly and become Chairman Mao's good workers."

(4) It makes it easy for the masses to educate themselves.

The "7-character formula" embodies the mass line in which everyone is a teacher and at the same time a pupil, everyone is a target as well as a motive force of the revolution, everyone educates oneself. Through asking, discussion, and examination, criticism and self-criticism can be unfolded, critical views can be put forward promptly, and experience can be exchanged regularly. In this way, when one man tumbles, the others will learn the lesson and be wiser. When one man struggles against self, all come to his aid, and when one man discusses his study and application, all will learn from the experience, so that individual experience in living study and living application becomes an asset to the collective.

There is a young woman worker who used to criticize others at the level of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, but would strictly confine herself to the points at issue when speaking of her own problems. The comrades criticized her, saying, "She says high-sounding words, but they are not in accord with her actions."

In the course of applying the "7-character formula" to the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, an aged worker spoke at a discussion-application meeting about his experience of reforming his subjective world according to "high, strict, and fast" standards. By "high" he meant judging himself by the high standards of a Communist; by "strict" he meant ruthless struggle against his own shortcomings and mistakes; and by "fast" he meant prompt and thorough rectification of his shortcomings and mistakes.

The young woman worker was deeply enlightened. She realized that in order to be a motive force for the revolution, it was necessary to be a target of the revolution. After that she learned humbly from the old worker, so that she truly "uncovered 'self' without any false sense of shame, struggled against 'self' with disregard for the painful consequences, listened patiently to her comrades' views, and promptly corrected her shortcomings." She wrote in her study notes: "By regarding oneself above the masses by one fen, one will be reducing one's loyal to Chairman Mao by one fen. By regarding oneself as a superior being, one will be separating oneself from the masses by ten thousand li."

With the popularization and application of the "7-character formula," the workers' consciousness of making living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought is greatly raised. Everyone uses his brain and thinks about problems, earnestly struggling against self and actively repudiating revisionism. The worker comrades say: "The '7-character formula' is good. A man who studies has the help of the collective. He can study deeply and use it flexibly, in a dynamic and lively manner. The more one studies, the more enlightened one will be. The more one studies, the more one will love to study."

(5) After the popularization and application of the "7-character formula," the cadres are able to grasp promptly the living ideas of the masses and any new trend in study. This will facilitate their exercising of effective organizational leadership over the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. It also insures that this movement will develop in the right direction.

Problems That Merit Attention in Popularizing and Applying the "7-Character Formula"

Workers of Peking General Knitting Factory realize that in order to successfully popularize and apply the "7-character formula," it is necessary also to pay attention to the following three problems:

(1) The "7-character formula" is not a simple method of study, but a crystallization of the lofty character of boundless loyalty of the broad masses of revolutionary workers to Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought. This incomparably deep proletarian feeling of boundless love for and boundless adoration of the great leader Chairman Mao and the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung is the basis for the genesis of the "7-character formula" as well as the basic guarantee of the successful popularization and application of the formula.

The workers say: "The more an individual, collective, or unit are loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao, the more they love and the deeper they understand the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the faster they will be able to popularize the '7-character formula,' the more eager they will be to apply it, and the more marked will be the results achieved."

Accordingly, in popularizing and applying the "7-character formula," they first of all firmly grasp the attitude toward and feeling for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought. In the course of popularizing and applying the formula, they further temper their loyalty to Chairman Mao and their deep, proletarian feeling for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. This causes the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought through application of the "7-character formula" to develop in an even more vigorous manner.

(2) The great vitality of the "7-character formula" stems from its close relations with practical class struggle. Therefore, in popularizing the "7-character formula," it is necessary to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's

thought in a living way on the firing line of class struggle in relation to the situation, tasks, and living ideas, and to use Mao Tse-tung's thought as the sharpest weapon for fighting against the class enemy and all kinds of erroneous ideas and for reforming the subjective world as well as the objective world.

In applying the "7-character formula" to the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought, it is necessary to bring about "five relations": i.e., relation with the current international and domestic situation; relation with the revolutionary mass criticism; relation with class education; relation with the living ideas of the masses; and relation with the grasping of revolution and stimulation of production. Study must have a well-defined purpose and a strong fighting character. The tendency to break away from class struggle and practical thinking should be opposed.

(3) Correct application of the "7-character formula" depends on correct understanding of it. The seven characters of the formula are inter-related and cannot be separated. For example, there is thinking in looking and looking in thinking, discussion in asking questions and asking questions in discussion.

As a process of knowledge, the "7-character formula" may be divided into two phases:

To look, think, ask and discuss are mainly for the sake of solving the problem of fixing problems accurately, firmly remembering things, exploring things deeply, thoroughly studying, and deeply understanding the spiritual essence of Chairman Mao's teachings and laying a foundation for "application."

To apply, write and examine are mainly for the sake of repeated practice and continuous improvement, solving Mao Tse-tung's thought in blood and implementing them in action.

The most essential thing in the "7-character formula" is the bringing of "application" to the fore, the linking together of the formula with "struggle," and the stressing of "examination." Application is the object, while struggle is the means and examination the summing-up.

Therefore, in popularizing and application of the "7-character formula," full attention should be paid to its spiritual essence and its comprehensive character. However, this does not mean that equal use should be made of all seven characters in solving every practical problem. Nor does it mean imposing the same demands on different targets. On the basis of the actual conditions, it should be used flexibly.

(Joint Correspondents Group in the Factory)

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PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Special Issue of Hung-ch'i Journal on Proletarian Revolution in Education

(NCNA-English Peking, July 21, 1970)

the journal "red flag", no. eight, 1970, which has been published recently, is a special issue on the proletarian revolution in education.

preceding the articles are the following quotations from chairman mao on the proletarian revolution in education:

"it is still necessary to have universities; here i refer mainly to colleges of science and engineering. however, it is essential to shorten the length of schooling, revolutionize education, put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers. students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."

"education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour."

"our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture."

"the same holds good for the students too. while their main task is to study, they should also learn other things, that is to say, they should not only learn book knowledge, they should also learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs. they also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie."

"besides meeting the needs of teaching and scientific research, all laboratories and affiliated workshops of engineering colleges which can undertake production tasks should do so to the best of their capability."

"to accomplish the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership; the masses of workers must take part in this revolution and, in co-operation with liberation army fighters, form a revolutionary three-in-one combination with the activists among the students, teachers and workers in schools and colleges, who are determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end. the workers' propaganda teams should stay permanently in the schools and colleges, take part in all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation there and will always lead these institutions. in the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants -- the most reliable ally of the working class."

this issue has an article entitled "strive to build a socialist university of science and engineering" written by the workers and people's liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda team in tsinghua university, and "summary of the shanghai forum on the revolution in education in the universities of science and engineering". it also carries eight investigation reports and articles on the proletarian revolution in education.

as for this special issue, the editor of the journal "red flag" said in a postscript:

"july 21, 1970 is the second anniversary of the publication of our great leader chairman mao's brilliant instruction 'take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers'. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the proletarian revolution in education has made marked progress over the past two years. there have been many advanced deeds in the revolutionary mass movement for struggle-criticism-transformation. we mark the anniversary by publishing this special issue, which mainly sums up the experience and recommends some typical examples.

"let us recommend to comrades the article 'strive to build a socialist university of science and engineering' by the workers and people's liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda team in tsinghua university. this article is splendid. it firmly grasps the key link of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, sums up in an all-round way the experience of putting into practice chairman mao's theory of proletarian revolution in education, including the summing up of a number of policy questions. the article has universal significance. it enables us to see that a completely new socialist university of science and engineering full of vigour and vitality is coming into being in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the 'summary' of the shanghai forum has made a serious study of the tsinghua university experience and discussed a number of questions which merit attention in running a socialist university of science and engineering well. in addition, we hope that comrades continue to discuss how the educational transformation should be carried out in colleges of arts.

"the proletarian revolution in education is a great and profound socialist revolution, a revolution that touches all fields and people in all classes of society. it is a very important constituent of the struggle-criticism-transformation. as vice-chairman lin points out in his political report to the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party: 'whether the proletariat is able to take firm root in the positions of culture and education and transform them with mao tsetung thought is the key question in carrying the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end. chairman mao has attached profound importance to our work in this connection and personally grasped typical cases, thus setting us a brilliant example.' we hope that the publication of the typical experience of tsinghua university and the recommendation of other experience in the educational revolution may help spur on our study and application of chairman mao's theory on the revolution in education in a deep-going way and continue the revolutionary mass criticism on the educational front. while learning from tsinghua's experience, we should sum up our own experience to consolidate and develop the success of the proletarian revolution in education and carry the mass movement for educational revolution forward."

LAND RECLAMATION

Communist Party Member Plays Outstanding Role in Wresting Land from Sea

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, July 21, 1970)

communist party member sung wen-feng, director of the production office of a production base under the chinese people's liberation army kwangchow units, has made contributions to the country's socialist revolution and construction by leading the commanders and fighters in wresting land from the sea. he has displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in struggling, together with the p.l.a. men, against raging winds and surging tides and they are winning one victory after another.

sung wen-feng often says: "life for a communist means struggle. i will strive for communism all my life."

sung wen-feng arrived at niutienyang with his army unit in 1962 to reclaim land from the sea. one day he and other members of the production office went among the poor and lower-middle peasants in the neighbourhood of the barracks to collect opinions on their undertaking. the peasants told them: "the wind is strong and the tide high here. tidal waves keep washing away our farmland and threatening our safety. wresting land from the sea has been a dream of ours for generations."

translating loyalty to chairman mao and determination to closely follow him in making revolution into inexhaustible strength to conquer nature, sung wen-feng and the p.l.a. fighters worked in waist-deep muddy water.

led by sung wen-feng, the fighters, with their boundless loyalty to chairman mao, built a 15-kilometre-long sea dyke after four months of hard work and wrested 660 hectares of land from the sea.

in 1965, when the production base was thriving, the counter-revolutionary revisionist lo jui-ching stepped forward to allege: "there's too much stress on production. it must be cut down." sung wen-feng, with his boundless proletarian feelings for our great leader chairman mao, conscientiously studied with the others chairman mao's article "on correcting mistaken ideas in the party", and "the decision of the enlarged session of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party concerning the strengthening of the political and ideological work in the army". they came to recognize that shutting down the production base or expanding it was part of the struggle between the two lines.

sung wen-feng went down to various companies to propagate chairman mao's brilliant concept that the people's liberation army is a fighting force and at the same time a working force and a production force. he led the cadres and fighters in renewing their struggle against the sea. working in cooperation with other army units, they reclaimed another 660 hectares of land by building dykes to cut the beach off from the sea.

the newly-reclaimed land was a saline muddy tract. when it dried, it was covered with a thin layer of salt. carrying along chairman mao's brilliant writings "on practice" and "on contradiction", sung wen-feng and his comrades went to the poor and lower-middle peasants to ask them how they controlled

salinity. the peasants helped them solve the problem. with support from the higher party committee, sung wen-feng carried out experiments in nursing rice seedlings on some four hectares of reclaimed land. the seedlings died soon after they sprouted. determining the causes in consultation with experienced peasants and fighters, he was able to succeed in subsequent experiments.

concerted efforts by the unit's commanders and fighters brought the production base a per-hectare yield of 7.5 tons the same year.

in reclaiming land from the sea, sung wen-feng has always borne in mind chairman mao's teaching "a communist must be full of vigour, he must have a strong revolutionary will" and he spent every second of his time with vigorous revolutionary will. for many years he would walk around the barracks every morning, carrying a basket on his shoulder to collect manure. on stormy days, he would rush to the dykes to see if they were threatened.

the fighters were moved by sung wen-feng's spirit of whole-hearted devotion to the revolution. they said: "sung wen-feng dedicates every ounce of his energy to the revolution. he sets a good example for us."

an unusually strong typhoon and heavy seas hit the swatow region of kwangtung province on july 28, 1969. at noon, waves pounded the sea-dykes and the left flank of the big sluice gate began to breach.

loudly reciting "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", sung wen-feng led cadres and fighters to the spot. they plunged into the torrent and blocked the tide with their bodies, arm in arm. the comrades who arrived later quickly put rocks and sand bags into the breach which was finally sealed.

as the tide rose, the people could hardly withstand it. after sung wen-feng directed the comrades to move, he thought that the leading comrades and fighters at the command post might be in danger. he dashed to the command post with two fighters. but the gangway of the sluice gate had been washed away by the tide and there was no way before them. disregarding his own safety, he jumped from one pier to another. by this time, sung wen-feng was exhausted and fell into the water, swept dozens of metres away by the waves.

comrades rescued him and brought him to the bank. when he came to, he thought of chairman mao's teaching: "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." he felt his strength surge back. sung wen-feng stood up and rushed forward. when the two fighers wanted to take him back, he said: "our watchword is to fight." sung wen-feng at last got to the command post and helped the leading comrades and fighters move to a place of safety.

after the typhoon, sung wen-feng led the comrades of the production office back to make a new survey and inspect every breach. in five days of tense struggle, they drew up a plan for rebuilding the niutienyang production base.

the work started. the newly-built embankment at the no. 3 section slipped and crumbled. the difficulty tested the fighters. sung wen-feng and the fighters pledged before a portrait of chairman mao: "if the heavens collapse, we will support them. if the earth sinks, we will raise it exclamation"

in winter the wind was piercingly cold. sung wen-feng took the lead in working in the muddy water. he fought where there was danger and rushed to where there were difficulties.

led by sung wen-feng, the cadres and fighters worked four months in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and finally overcame the damage caused by the typhoon. the production base reaped another good harvest this summer.

East China Peasants Score Big Success in Reclaiming Land from Sea

(NCNA-English Hangchow, July 20, 1970)

commune members along hangchow bay, chekiang province, have reclaimed a large amount of land from the sea at the mouth of the chientang river. guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", they displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. they have built a 50-kilometre-long dyke on the bay. the crops planted on 8,600 hectares of reclaimed land are growing very well and a good harvest is expected.

hangchow bay is a major cotton and hemp growing area in china. since liberation in 1949, the local people have, under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao, constantly secured high yields of cotton and hemp. in order to make greater contributions to the state, the commune members and revolutionary cadres long ago suggested this project. nothing came of it, however, because of sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

the revolutionary masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution roundly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and showed greater enthusiasm for fighting against nature. with the support of the revolutionary committees at various levels, many communes and brigades on the outskirts of hangchow and in hsiaoshan, shaoxing, shangyu and tzuchi counties united to reclaim land from the sea. hsiaoshan county was the first to do so on a large scale. in less than one year starting in the summer of 1968, it reclaimed 4,200 hectares and turned them into fertile farms. the commune members planted paddy rice on several hundred hectares in 1968 and won a good harvest, thus breaking a path in reclaiming land from the sea.

relying on mao tsetung thought and displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, the commune members and revolutionary cadres along the bay overcame all kinds of difficulties and won one victory after another. after 4,000 hectares were reclaimed from the sea in hsiaoshan county, 80,000 builders worked day and night last year, defying the bitter cold, to build a 14-kilometre-long dyke in the seven days between two high tides. they wrested more than 3,400 hectares of land from the sea. a dozen people's communes along the chientang river in shangyu county sent 30,000 people to reclaim over 300 hectares of land from the sea. while they could not find enough rocks nearby to build dykes, the masses went to quarry and transport rocks scores of kilometres away in the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed

the mountains". in the past year and more they have moved one million cubic metres of rocks to the worksites. the commune members fought against nature by day and conscientiously studied the three constantly read articles by chairman mao and his other works in the thatched shacks in the evening.

in line with chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance, they collected funds among themselves, found materials by their own efforts and learned technique in their construction work. relying on the collective efforts of the people's communes, they completed these huge projects rapidly.

HIGHWAYS

Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Accelerates Highway Construction in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Changsha, July 20, 1970)

the revolutionary committees at various levels in hunan province, central china, have aroused the masses to extend road mileage with greater, faster, better and more economical results, guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

the province built four times as much road mileage since the great proletarian cultural revolution began as was laid in the 30 years prior to liberation. over 2,000 kilometres of roads were built throughout hunan last winter and this spring. the counties and cities are now linked by a network of roads. this has stimulated the exchange of goods between cities and countryside and helped industrial and agricultural production.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them."

in line with this great teaching of chairman mao's, the revolutionary committees at various levels in hunan boldly aroused the masses and launched vigorous mass movements for building roads. thousands of road building teams made up of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army were organized. they worked energetically in the mountains.

transportation had historically been difficult in huayuan county in the mountains of western hunan. the miao people living here yearned for roads, but sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi made it impossible to bring their dream to life. the miao people sharply criticized this line during the great proletarian cultural revolution. this sparked their revolutionary initiative and in three years, they built nine roads across the mountains. now all the people's communes in the county are linked.

huajung county, situated in the tungting lake area, is surrounded by rivers and small lakes. it did not have a single road before liberation. after liberation, the state invested 400,000 yuan to lay 58 kilometres of highway. the poor and lower-middle peasants added another 175 kilometres in less than three months last winter, while repairing and widening the old roads.

in the mass road construction campaign, people in all parts of the province worked hard in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. they raised funds, prepared materials and completed the projects on their own.

the route of one road in mountainous tzuli county had been twice surveyed and designed before the great proletarian cultural revolution and the state allotted 600,000 yuan for laying it. but those in charge of the project said the work was dangerous and difficult and that there was a shortage of technical know-how and equipment. so they remained idle for three years or more without starting the project. after the county revolutionary committee was founded, it relied on the masses and, using local methods, they built the road in a matter of ten months, cutting the original costs by 80 per cent. this highway sets an example for road building with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Remarkable Success of Northwest China Production Brigade's Self-Reliant Cooperative Medical Service

(NCNA-English Lanchow, July 20, 1970)

following chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the revolutionary committee of the hsiangyang production brigade in chingyang county, kansu province, northwest china, boldly mobilized the masses to develop a self-reliant medical service, with remarkably successful results.

the hsiangyang production brigade of the hsiaochin people's commune has 250 households with more than 1,100 people. in march, 1969, inspired by chairman mao's great call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the brigade set up a cooperative medical service. every member paid a fee of one yuan to join. this entitled him to free medical treatment, with the exception of a few cents registration fee each time. this new type of medical service has been warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

however, not long after the cooperative medical service came into existence, the funds showed a deficit. a handful of class enemies then attempted to sabotage it, saying viciously: "the cooperative medical service cannot last long exclamation" the brigade revolutionary committee realized that the consolidation and development of the cooperative medical service involved an acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. following chairman mao's great teaching "political work is the life-blood of all economic work", they timely ran mao tsetung thought study classes for the cadres, the representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the medical workers, where they repeatedly studied chairman mao's "three constantly-read articles" ("serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains") and chairman mao's brilliant instructions on health work. they then unfolded revolutionary mass criticism. bringing out their own experiences, some old poor peasants angrily denounced the landlord class for exploiting and oppressing them, the witch doctors and quacks

for fooling them and the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work for having made them suffer. they praised chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line for medical and health work because it had brought happiness to the workers, peasants and soldiers. this did much to deflated the arrogance of the class enemies and heighten the determination of the masses to run their own cooperative medical service.

the medical workers went among the masses in the fields and their homes to propagate chairman mao's brilliant instructions on medical and health work and discussed with them how to improve the cooperative medical service. meanwhile they did their best to give medical treatment to the poor and lower-middle peasants.

one poor peasant, yin san-chin, had been bedridden for many years with tuberculosis of the kidney. the brigade clinic was determined to cure this class brother. several times a day "barefoot doctors" or one of the leading members of the brigade came to his bedside to treat him or bring him medicine. after two months of careful treatment, yin san-chin was able to leave his bed and walk. he used to tell everyone he met: "great is heaven and the earth, but greater still is the concern of chairman mao."

experiencing the whole-hearted service provided by the cooperative medical station themselves, the poor and lower-middle peasants appreciate and support it all the more. in order to improve it, the brigade revolutionary committee ran a study class where the poor and lower-middle peasants studied chairman mao's great teachings on "self-reliance" and "building up our country through diligence and frugality". they sharply criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist stress on western medicine and denigration of chinese traditional medicine. they said: "the ditches around our fields are full of medicinal herbs. the people have many folk prescriptions. if only we collect them together, we can treat diseases without spending anything." in accordance with suggestions from the people, the revolutionary committee got the old poor peasants and veteran pharmaceutical workers to investigate and study the medicinal herbs growing locally. it also urged the people to disclose their folk prescriptions which they had always kept to themselves, and launched a mass movement for gathering, growing and processing medicinal herbs and for using folk prescriptions and herbal medicines to treat and prevent diseases. this greatly reduced the expenditure of the cooperative medical station. in the nine months from april to december last year, the production brigade gathered more than 2,400 kilograms of medicinal herbs of more than 40 descriptions. keeping back enough for its own needs, it was able to sell a great deal to the state. since the beginning of this year, the brigade has expanded the growing and gathering of medicinal herbs. today, 94 different ones are available and 4,500 kilograms have been collected.

the hsiangyang production brigade plans the growing of medicinal herbs so as to enlarge the resources for herbal medicine. this year, the total acreage set aside for this purpose has been expanded from last year's 0.13 hectare to two hectares. following chairman mao's great teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind", the brigade revolutionary committee has encouraged simple and indigenous methods in leading the people to build "indigenous pharmaceutical workshops" which are turning out forty kinds of pills, ointments, plasters, powders and western medicines. these are cheap, effective, and easy

to transport and store and are warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the cooperative medical station relies on its own efforts and practises diligence and frugality. ailments are mainly treated with folk prescriptions and herbal medicines. about seventy per cent of the total cases dealt with last year were treated in this way and by the new method of acupuncture, thus greatly reducing medical expenses. the original plan was for each member to contribute one yuan annually. later, in light of the actual expenditure involved, this was cut to half. even so, there was still a surplus of over 200 yuan at the end of the year.

in developing and consolidating the cooperative medical service, the brigade revolutionary committee has all along attached foremost importance to the selection and training of "barefoot doctors". the poor and lower-middle peasants always choose those young commune members who will serve them whole-heartedly. nurtured by mao tsetung thought, these "barefoot doctors" are busy every day visiting patients in their homes and delivering medicines to them. even if they have to travel long distances in bad weather, they are always at the service of their class brothers and sisters.

following chairman mao's great teaching "to learn warfare through warfare", the "barefoot doctors" learn as they go along and improve their skills through practice. in the course of their work during the past year, they have mastered over sixty acupuncture points used in the new method and learnt how to prepare some 200 different herbal medicines. they mainly use folk prescriptions, new acupuncture treatment and medicinal herbs in treating the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members, and have cured some diseases which bourgeois medical "authorities" in big city hospitals pronounced "incurable".

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

Cambodian Royal Government of National Union Issues Statement on 16th Anniversary of 1954 Geneva Agreements

(NCNA-English Peking, July 20, 1970)

the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a statement today on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the signing of the 1954 geneva agreements. the statement strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for its heinous crime of undermining the geneva agreements and expanding the war of aggression against indochina. the statement explicitly declared that the royal government of national union of cambodia refuses to participate in any negotiation or conference directly or indirectly aimed at legalizing the puppet regime of the traitors lon nol and sirik matak, partitioning cambodia in any way and camouflaging the u.s. aggression. the only just solution in conformity with the spirit of the geneva agreements is the immediate cessation of the u.s. aggression, the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of all the puppet troops of south viet nam, thailand and other satellites, and the immediate cessation of all acts of war against the fraternal laotian and vietnamese people. full text of the statement follows:

statement of the royal government of national union of cambodia on the 16th anniversary of the signing of the 1954 geneva agreements

on july 20, 1954, the heroic struggle of the vietnamese, laotian and khmer people forced french colonialism to put an end to its century-old domination especially in viet nam and laos.

the geneva agreements recognized and guaranteed the national independence, peace, unity and territorial integrity of each of the three countries and forbade all foreign interference in them.

the united states, which had intervened to support french colonialism, refused to sign the geneva agreements and immediately undertook to violate them systematically. after preventing free and democratic elections for the unification of viet nam, it occupied south viet nam and openly committed aggression against north viet nam and laos.

in cambodia, u.s. imperialism has always plotted against its national unity and its policy of neutrality, peace and independence in an attempt to turn the country into a neo-colony and a base for aggression. it violated almost daily the territorial integrity of the country, causing serious material damage and numerous casualties among the innocent civilian population and national defence forces.

despite all these plots, violations and provocations, cambodia had 16 years of peace and progress, thanks to the unyielding struggle of the khmer people in defence of the policy of neutrality and national independence under the firm leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state.

when ordering the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique to stage the racist and fascist coup d'etat of march 18, 1970, u.s. imperialism has destroyed the national independence, neutrality and peace of cambodia. on may 1, 1970, while making open invasion against cambodia with its troops and the saigon puppet troops of thieu-ky in order to rescue the hard-pressed lon nol-sirik matak clique, it committed a heinous crime against the khmer people in flagrantly violating all the principles of international law and the 1954 geneva agreements.

the crushing counter-blows of the khmer people and indignant world opinion, especially that of the american people, have forced the nixon administration to withdraw its troops from cambodia. politically as well as militarily, the u.s. aggression has brought bitter defeat to its perpetrators. but in conformity with the nixon doctrine aimed at "making asians fight asians", u.s. imperialism, while spreading in the border areas chemical products that kill all living things during six months at least and continuing its massive bombing, has ordered its flunkeys in south viet nam and thailand to maintain and reinforce their troops on khmer territory.

to oppose these crimes, the khmer people, responding to the historic appeal of march 23, 1970, by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, and under the banner of the national united front of kampuchea, have risen like one man to smash the aggression of the u.s. imperialists and their flunkeys and drive away the lon nol-sirik matak clique so as to build an independent, neutral, peaceful, democratic and prosperous cambodia.

in three months, the people's forces of the national liberation army of the n.u.f.k. have won brilliant victories and the royal government of national union has practically controlled two-thirds of the territory. armed with an indomitable revolutionary spirit, the khmer people are certain to win still more important successes which will lead to the complete liberation of the country from the u.s. aggressors and their flunkeys and from the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique.

the royal government of national union explicitly declares that it refuses to participate in any negotiation or conference directly or indirectly aimed at legalizing the puppet regime of the traitors lon nol and sirik matak, partitioning cambodia in any way and camouflaging the u.s. aggression. the only just solution in conformity with the spirit of the geneva agreements is the immediate cessation of the u.s. aggression, the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of all the puppet troops of south viet nam, thailand and other satellites, and the immediate cessation of all acts of war against the fraternal laotian and vietnamese people.

closely united with the fraternal people of viet nam and laos, firmly supported by the people's republic of china, the vast and reliable rear area of the indo-chinese peoples, and by the democratic people's republic of korea, and enjoying the militant solidarity of the people of other socialist and progressive countries and of the peace- and justice-loving people in the world, the american people included, the khmer people, under the leadership of the n.u.f.k. led by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, will inevitably be victorious.

july 20,1970

CHINA AND CONGO

Our Great Leader Chairman Mao and His Close Comrade-in-Arms Vice Chairman Lin Meet Delegation of State Council of Congo Led by Vice Chairman Alfred Raoul

(NCNA-English Peking, July 20, 1970)

our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao this afternoon met alfred raoul, leader of the delegation of the state council of the people's republic of the congo, member of the political bureau of the congolese party of labour and vice-chairman of the state council of the people's republic of the congo; and members of the delegation: henri lopes, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and minister of national education; cesar mopolo-dadet, member of the congolese party of labour and secretary-general of the foreign ministry; and antoine kaine, deputy director of the office of vice-chairman of the state council; as well as pascal okyemba, congolese ambassador to china, and embassy members.

on meeting them, chairman mao and vice-chairman lin shook hands with vice-chairman alfred raoul and the other distinguished congolese guests and were photographed with them. the distinguished congolese guests greeted chairman mao and vice-chairman lin with warm clapping.

chairman mao and vice-chairman lin then had a cordial and friendly talk with vice-chairman alfred raoul and all members of the delegation he is leading, and ambassador pascal okyemba.

taking part in the meeting and the talk were tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china; chou en-lai, premier of the state council; chen po-ta, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; kang sheng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; and chiu hui-tso, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff.

present at the meeting were leading members of the departments concerned su yu, chi peng-fei, li chiang, chou hua-min, hsieh huai-teh, chen mu-hua, ho ying, wang yu-tien and others.

Congolese Vice Chairman Alfred Raoul Visits Nankou Rolling Stock Machinery Plant in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 20, 1970)

alfred raoul, vice-chairman of the state council of the people's republic of the congo, and the delegation of the state council of the people's republic of the congo he is leading, visited the nankou rolling stock machinery plant in peking this afternoon in the company of hsieh huai-teh, vice-minister of the chinese commission for economic relations with foreign countries.

when vice-chairman alfred raoul and the other distinguished congolese guests arrived at the plant, the workers who gathered at the gate beat drums and gongs and repeatedly shouted slogans in warm welcome.

leading members of the chinese people's liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda team stationed at the plant and the plant revolutionary committee told vice-chairman alfred raoul and the other distinguished congolese guests about the successes of the workers in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and in revolutionizing their thinking. they also gave the guests an account of the achievements in production by adhering to the principle of self-reliance.

then, the distinguished guests made rounds of the machinery, foundry and forging workshops. vice-chairman alfred raoul chatted cordially with the workers and encouraged them to work still better. in return, the workers expressed their determination to do a good job in grasping revolution and promoting production and to firmly support with concrete actions the congolese people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism as well as the revolutionary struggles of the people the world over.

pascal okyemba, ambassador of the people's republic of the congo to china, visited the plant together with the delegation.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "New Development in Friendly Relations and Cooperation between China and Congo"

(NCNA-English Peking, July 21, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carried an editorial entitled "new development in the friendly relations and cooperation between china and the congo". it reads in full as follows:

the delegation of the state council of the people's republic of the congo led by alfred raoul, vice-chairman of the state council of the people's republic of the congo, is concluding its friendly visit to china. the distinguished congolese guests have paid visits in the past few days in peking and have been warmly welcomed by chinese workers, peasants, students and people of other sections in the capital. our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin met the distinguished congolese guests and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. chinese premier

chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien held talks with vice-chairman alfred raoul. the successful results of the congolese delegation in this friendly visit have further developed the militant friendship between the people of china and the congo and promoted the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

the congolese people have a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist and anti-colonial struggles. since the "july 31" movement in 1968, the congolese people have more resolutely opposed imperialism headed by the united states and staunchly defended national independence and state sovereignty. they repeatedly frustrated sabotage by new and old colonialism and its schemes for a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, advancing the national democratic revolution of the congo step by step. the government of the people's republic of the congo and the congolese people have at the same time actively supported the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors and actively supported the asian, african and latin american peoples in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism. the congolese government has strongly denounced the u.s. imperialist crimes of aggression in dispatching its troops to invade cambodia, firmly supported the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their struggle against the u.s. aggression and for national salvation and has officially recognized the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. these just actions of the congolese government and people are positive contributions to the common struggles of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

new and old colonialism, headed by u.s. imperialism, is certainly not reconciled to defeat in the congo and other parts of africa. using political, economic and even military plots, they are making trouble and conducting sabotage by every means to try to hold back the triumphant advance of the national democratic revolutionary movement in the congo and the rest of africa. we are happy to see that the government and people of the congo, under the leadership of president marien ngouabi, are sharply vigilant and are determined to make every effort to overcome temporary difficulties in their way to advance and to smash all the criminal conspiracies of imperialism and new and old colonialism. the chinese people greatly admire the congolese people who bring into play the dauntless spirit of opposing imperialism and colonialism and maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts.

the great leader chairman mao points out: "the tide of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism is sweeping through all africa. all countries, whether they have attained or have still to attain independence, will sooner or later win complete and thorough independence and liberation. all the chinese people support you."

the chinese people have all along supported the people of the congo and the rest of africa in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and have made consistent efforts to strengthen friendship and unity with the peoples of africa. they have welcomed friends from somali, sudan, tanzania and zambia in the past month and more. now the congolese delegation led by vice-chairman alfred raoul

is concluding its friendly visit to china, carrying back home the deep friendship of the chinese people. we deeply believe that the friendly relations and cooperation between the people of china and the congo and the militant friendship between the chinese people and the african peoples are bound to be steadily consolidated and developed in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

Delegation of State Council of Congo Led by Vice Chairman Alfred Raoul Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, July 21, 1970)

alfred raoul, member of the political bureau of the congolese party of labour and vice-chairman of the state council of the people's republic of the congo, and the delegation of the state council of the congo he is leading left here for shanghai by special plane this morning to continue their tour of china in the company of su yu, chinese vice-minister of national defence.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chiu hui-tso, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; as well as several thousand revolutionary people in the chinese capital.

the airport today flew the national flags of china and the people's republic of the congo and was alive with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of the two countries. when vice-chairman alfred raoul and the other distinguished congolese guests drove to the airport from the guest-house in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, they were greeted by a rousing ovation mingled with the beating of drums and gongs. a group of young women, brimming with vigour and vitality, performed a militia dance and a waist-drum dance.

vice-chairman alfred raoul and the other distinguished congolese guests, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien, deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff chiu hui-tso and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of n.p.c., walked round to meet the crowds and cordially bade them farewell. at this time, the masses waved the national flags of china and the congo and kept shouting slogans, hailing the new development in the friendly relations and co-operation between china and the congo and expressing their firm support for the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist revolutionary struggle of the congolese people. vice-chairman alfred raoul kept waving to the crowds in salute.

pascal okyemba-morlende, ambassador of the people's republic of the congo to china, is accompanying the delegation to shanghai.

ho kung-kai, a leading member of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, is also accompanying the delegation to shanghai.

present on the occasion also were leading members of chinese government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, chen teh-ho, li chiang, wang an-chu, chou hua-min, cheng yi-shan, liu ta-yu, hsieh huai-teh, chang wen-min, sun peng-chi, pan yung-ti, tao chi, chang peng-shou, chung ju-chun, hsieh hsin-ho, ma jen-hui, chou jung-kuo, ting hsi-lin, ho ying, han hsu, wang yueh-hsi and chinese ambassador to the congo wang yu-tien.

huot sambath, acting minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present to see the delegation off.

diplomatic officials of the embassy of the people's republic of the congo in china and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Delegation of State Council of Congo Arrives in Shanghai from Peking for Visit

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 21, 1970)

the delegation of the state council of the people's republic of the congo led by alfred raoul, member of the political bureau of the congolese party of labour and vice-chairman of the state council of the people's republic of the congo, arrived in shanghai from peking by special plane today together with congolese ambassador to china pascal okyemba. they are accompanied by su yu, chinese vice-minister of national defence.

the distinguished congolese guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai including wang wei-kuo, wang shao-yung, kao chi-jung, and liu wen-hsueh, as well as more than a thousand revolutionary people.

today, the shanghai airport flew the national flags of china and the people's republic of the congo. holding red banners, the welcomers shouted slogans hailing the development of the friendship between the chinese and congolese people. they also voiced firm support to the congolese people and other african peoples in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism as well as to the people the world over in their just struggle against the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

when the special plane carrying vice-chairman raoul and the other distinguished congolese guests landed, the airport resounded with the beating of drums and gongs and cheering. vice-chairman raoul and the other distinguished congolese guests walked round to meet the crowd, in the company of wang wei-kuo, wang shao-yung, su yu and others. singing and dancing and waving miniature national flags of china and the congo, people gave the distinguished congolese guests a warm welcome.

in the evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of vice-chairman raoul and the delegation of the state council of the people's republic of the congo he is leading, and congolese ambassador to china pascal okyemba.

wang wei-kuo, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and vice-chairman alfred raoul proposed toasts at the banquet which was marked by an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and the congo.

in the name of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the 10 million shanghai people, wang wei-kuo extended warm welcome to the congolese people's envoys of friendship -- vice-chairman raoul and the other distinguished congolese guests on their visit to shanghai. he also pledged firm support to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism waged by the congolese people under the leadership of president ngouabi.

vice-chairman raoul extolled the militant friendship between the people of the congo and china forged in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism. he heartily congratulated the chinese people on their brilliant achievements in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the hosts and guests time and again clinked glasses to the further strengthening and development of the friendship and relations of mutual assistance and cooperation between the chinese and congolese people through vice-chairman raoul's visit. they also drank toasts to the health of chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao and to the health of president ngouabi.

su yu, vice-minister of national defence, and ho kung-kai, leading member of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry, who accompanied the delegation to shanghai, were present at the banquet.

congolese trainees in shanghai were also present.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Government Minister Inspects Oil-Pressing Works Built with Chinese Aid

(NCNA-English Conakry, July 19, 1970)

ismael toure, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and minister of finance, recently inspected the dabola oil-pressing works built with chinese assistance and received all the members of a chinese survey team for the construction of the tinkisso hydro-electric station.

he expressed great satisfaction with the dabola oil-pressing works which was completed and put into operation in a very short period of time and with the great progress of the work done by the chinese survey team for the construction of the tinkisso station.

ismael toure was leading a delegation of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party in a tour of inspection in the country. he warmly praised at a mass rally the consistent and disinterested aid the chinese government had given to guinea and the modesty and self-sacrifice of the chinese engineering and technical personnal as displayed

in their work. he said that the fact that the oil-pressing works was successfully completed and put into operation marked the victory of guinea's policy of independence and sovereignty and the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between guinea and china.

in the name of the guinean government and the entire guinean people, ismael toure expressed heartfelt thanks to chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, to the chinese government and the chinese people for their disinterested assistance to guinea.

he expressed the wish that the relations of friendly cooperation between the peoples of guinea and china will be consolidated and developed with each passing day.

MALAYSIA

Sarawak People's Armed Forces Growing in Strength

(NCNA-English Peking, Jyly 19, 1970)

the sarawak people's armed forces, holding aloft the revolutionary banner that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" and persisting in armed struggle, have, with the support of the masses of the people, overcome many difficulties and repeatedly smashed the "encirclement and suppression" operations of the reactionaries of "malaysia" and indonesia in the first half of this year, thus scoring great victories, according to a kuching report.

it was reported that the sarawak people's armed forces are now fighting courageously in the vast areas of the first, second and third divisions. they laid many successful ambushes in the sarikei area of the third division and in the second division in the past few months, meting out severe punishment for the "security forces" of the rahman-razak clique. on march 19 this year they ambushed reactionary indonesian officials near lubok antu of the second division, killing a district magistrate and two of his subordinates.

the rahman-razak clique was so frightened by the growing people's armed forces that it imposed martial law everywhere and made sanguinary suppression of the people. in an attempt to clamp down on a unit of the people's armed forces in the nonok area of the first division, the reactionary clique launched a frantic "encirclement and suppression" operation at the end of last february and another operation dubbed "big net" in mid-june. about a thousand enemy troops, policemen, special agents and "officials on civilian affairs" were thrown into the latter operation with the support of the reactionary naval and air forces. innocent people were arrested and killed in those areas where the martial law was in force. the people were completely deprived of their right to freedom. peasants and fishermen had to do farming and fishing under the escort of the armed troops and police. in the sarikei area of the third division, the reactionary clique hewed down all trees within a range of fifty metres on both sides of the highways in an attempt to prevent ambushes to be laid by the people's armed forces. the reactionary authorities also carried out a so-called "emigration" plan in areas, where the people's armed forces were very active, to drive large numbers of people into concentration camps in disguise.

while intensifying military suppression, the rahman-razak clique resorted to political deception. it tried to bestow trifling favours on the people by adopting some "welfare" measures.

nevertheless, all the military suppression and political deception carried out by the rahman-razak clique failed. the sarawak people's armed forces, while fighting assiduously and heroically, have sent work teams to areas inhabited by national minorities to make propaganda, educate the masses and form close ties with them. under the support of the masses, the people's armed forces constantly smashed the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" operations and developed their own forces. when razak, a chieftain of "malaysia", was in sarawak early this month for conspiratorial activities, he admitted the failure of the "encirclement and suppression" operations of the reactionary clique.

at present, an excellent revolutionary situation is developing in sarawak. the sarawak people are resolutely marching along the road of seizing political power by armed force. just as declared by the "news bulletin" of north kalimantan, "no matter how many difficulties and dangers we may meet with on our road ahead, we, a unit armed with mao tsetung thought, are determined to continue the struggle to smash the enemy's 'encirclement and suppression' operations so as to greet a new upsurge of the revolution."

CHINA AND POLAND

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to Chairman Cyrankiewicz Greeting Poland's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, July 21, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message of greetings to jozef cyrankiewicz, chairman of the council of ministers of the polish people's republic, on the occasion of the national day of the polish people's republic. full text of the message follows:

warsaw

chairman jozef cyrankiewicz of the council of ministers of the polish people's republic:

on the occasion of the national day of the polish people's republic, i would like to extend festive greetings to you and the polish people.

may friendship between the chinese and polish peoples develop with each passing day.

chou en-lai
premier of the state
council of the people's
republic of china

july 21, 1970

US

American Soldiers in Clark Air Base in the Philippines Publish Underground Paper Opposing US Foreign Policy

(NCNA-English Peking, July 20, 1970)

a group of american soldiers and civilians in clark air base in the philippines have recently published an underground paper opposing u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war, particularly its war of aggression against viet nam, according to a manila report quoting "the philippine herald".

a report of "the philippine herald" said on july 15 that the underground newspaper is named "the whig". it has adopted for its slogan a denunciation of the war of aggression against viet nam which was scrawled on the helmet of an american soldier participating in the invasion of cambodia: "we are the unwilling, led by the unqualified, doing the unnecessary for the unconcerned."

an editorial by editors of the underground paper declared that although they are at the risk of being jailed for publishing this newspaper, yet they are still doing it.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Embassy in Zambia Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Lusaka, July 18, 1970)

the chinese embassy gave a film reception here last evening at which the full-length colour documentary "yangtze river bridge at nanking" was shown and was welcomed and praised by african friends present.

when the brilliant image of the great leader chairman mao appeared on the screen, warm applause burst out among the audience.

after the film, many african friends highly praised the great achievements scored by the chinese people under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao. an african friend said that the successful building of the nanking yangtze river bridge by the chinese people manifested once again the tremendous might of chairman mao's thinking on "grasping revolution and promoting production" and "self-reliance". he said that once the people have grasped revolutionary ideas, they can achieve whatever they want.

another african friend said that under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao, the industrious and courageous chinese people can create any miracle on earth. a proof has been provided by the chinese people in completing in a short time such a gigantic project as the nanking yangtze river bridge, he added.

other african friends said that the chinese people have set a good example for the african people in relying on their own efforts. the revolutionary people of africa are determined to take the path of the chinese people.

more than 100 african freedom-fighters attended the reception. many of them said that the construction of the nanking yangtze river bridge is a victory for mao tsetung thought and a victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

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GENEVA AGREEMENTS

International Background Material: 1962 Geneva Agreements on the Laos Question

(NCNA Peking, July 24, 1970)

The 1962 Geneva Agreements on the Laos question were signed on July 23 of that year at the Geneva Conference, which was attended by 14 countries and areas, following more than a year of struggle, and after overcoming many obstacles placed by the United States.

The 1962 Geneva Agreement on the question of Laos includes two documents: (1) "Proclamation on the Neutrality of Laos" and (2) "Protocol on the Proclamation on the Neutrality of Laos." The Agreement firmly recognizes the principle of respect for the sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity of Laos, and non-intervention in its internal affairs. Laos does not acknowledge protection by any military alliance, including the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. The Agreement also clearly provides that the countries attending the Conference will not use armed force, or threat of armed force, or any other measures which might harm peace in Laos.

However, after the Agreements were signed, US imperialism, just as it broke the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina, once again wantonly broke this Agreement. In the past eight years US imperialism has done every kind of evil in Laos. It has blatantly provided large quantities of arms and war material to the rightist troops in Laos, sent many United States "advisors" and military personnel, and directly commanded the rightist troops in attacking liberated areas.

In order to escalate its "special war" of aggression against Laos, after engineering the assassination of a minister of the Government of National Unity in Laos in April 1964, it directed the rightists in Laos to launch a coup d'etat and overthrew the Tripartite Government of National Unity of Laos.

In May of the same year it blatantly began sending aircraft to wantonly bomb liberated areas. In the past few years, US imperialism also directed the reactionary authorities of Thailand to send troops to invade Laos and further expanded the war of aggression.

Facts have shown that US imperialism is the arch criminal who broke the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, and the deadly enemy of the Laotian people.

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The Geneva Agreement on the Indochina Question

(Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, July 22, 1970)

On July 20, 1954, the people of the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, following prolonged heroic struggle, forced the French colonialists to sign the Geneva Agreement on the Indochina Question.

The Agreement includes such documents as "Agreement on the Cessation of Hostile Action in Vietnam," "Agreement on the Cessation of Hostile Action in Laos," "Agreement on the Cessation of Hostile Action in Cambodia," and "The Final Declaration of the Geneva Conference." The Agreement provides specific measures for the cessation of the Indochinese war: banning the introduction into Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia of all reinforcements, military personnel and all types of weapons, ammunition and military supplies. The French Government recognized the independence, sovereignty, unification and territorial integrity of the three countries--Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The Agreement also prohibits the three countries from joining any military alliance, nor does it permit any foreign power from setting up military bases on the soil of these three countries for purposes of aggression.

The Geneva Agreement on the Indochina Question thwarted the US attempt to expand the Indochina war. In spite of the fact that it participated in the Geneva Conference, the US refused to sign on the Agreement. Afraid of condemnation by world opinion, the US delegation was obliged to issue a statement saying that the US would not use the threat of force to hamper the implementation of the Geneva Agreement on the Indochina Question.

However, the US soon broke its own promise. Not long after the Agreement was signed, the US rigged up a Southeast Asian aggressive bloc, openly regarding the three Indochinese countries as a region under the "protection" of this aggressive bloc. More serious is the fact that beginning from the 1960's, the United States launched an aggressive war in the south of Vietnam and openly despatched planes to carry out savage bombing of the north of Vietnam, at the same time it flagrantly interfered with and invaded Laos. On March 18 this year, US imperialism instigated the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to carry out a coup to overthrow Prince Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and later despatched troops to invade Cambodia, thereby expanding the war to the whole of Indochina. Facts prove that US imperialism has long sabotaged the Geneva Agreement completely, and is the sworn enemy of the people of Indochina.

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CHINA AND RUMANIA

Rumania Vigorously Resists Foreign "Power Politics"

(Hong Kong Hsin Wan Pao, July 24, 1970)

China supports Rumania's safeguarding of her own national independence and state sovereignty. This statement was made by Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng yesterday.

The statement was made at a banquet to welcome the Rumanian Military Delegation, which arrived in Peking yesterday after having visited Korea, and is touring China.

In recent years, Rumania has "resolutely opposed foreign interference, control, aggression and subversion, and valiantly defended her national and state sovereignty." This stand of the Rumanian people "has dealt a powerful blow at those who practice 'power politics' and 'the policy of dictate.'"

Everyone knows where "foreign interference" comes from. People also know who "those" people are.

These people have demanded that Rumania should reserve only "limited sovereignty" so that they might impose "international dictatorship" on Rumania. But the demand was turned down by Rumania.

Rumania has also taken measures to strengthen her national defense. The reorganizing of her "Patriotic Guardsmen" and new formation of "Youth Training Corps for Defense of the Motherland" is part of these measures.

China sympathizes with and supports this just struggle of Rumania. Relations between the two countries have made progress recently. Not long ago, Rumania sent a delegation of Grand National Assembly and State Council to visit China. Now a military delegation is currently visiting China. The friendship between the two parties, the people and the armed forces of the two countries has as a result become stronger and closer.

Huang Yung-sheng also pointed out in his speech that while US imperialism was expanding the war in Indochina and at the same time played the deceptive trick of "troops withdrawal" from Cambodia, "the collaborator of US imperialism is acting in response overtly and covertly." Who is the "collaborator"? It is those who want to practice "power politics" on Rumania. (Yang Chu)

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US AND TAIWAN

We Will Liberate Taiwan

(Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, July 4, 1970)

For 20 years US imperialism has been acting bully and perpetrating every evil deed in Taiwan. The people of the mother country are at all times concerned about the 14 million compatriots in Taiwan who are in the thick of fire. Taiwan is the sacred territory of China. To drive the American aggressors out and liberate Taiwan is a solemn oath taken by and the strong determination of the 700 million Chinese people in unifying their mother country.

On June 27, 1950, simultaneously with starting the war of aggression against Korea, US imperialism used force to invade and occupy China's territory Taiwan province. From then on, US imperialism has been occupying Taiwan and obstructing the Chinese people from liberating it. For 20 years, US imperialism has been pushing its plot of "two Chinas" with the aim of cutting our sacred territory Taiwan from the Chinese People's Republic and turning it into a US imperialist colony. Toward this end, US imperialism has put forward a variety of "plans," including the plan for "Taiwan as an independent state," the plan for "one China, one Taiwan," the plan for UN "trusteeship" and "protection," the plan for "one and a half China," and the plan for "two successor states." In recent years, it has stepped up its effort to bring about the plot of the so-called "Taiwan independence movement," which is no more than a variant of the "two Chinas" plot and whose aim is to split Taiwan from China.

In order to perpetuate its occupation of Taiwan and to "legalize" its occupation, US imperialism has actively engaged in creating the so-called "theoretical and legal basis." That is the preposterous theory of "uncertainty of the status of Taiwan." At the same time as US imperialism occupied Taiwan by force in 1950, President Truman issued a statement, which said that "the determination of Taiwan's future status must await the restoration of the Pacific security, the conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan, or UN consideration." In the "San Francisco Peace Treaty," which the US drafted and then illegally signed with Japan, it was deliberately stated that Japan give up all rights concerning Taiwan, but no reference was made to the fact that Taiwan had already been returned to China. US imperialism thought that in this way Taiwan's status could be described as "uncertain."

However, US imperialism's attempt to create the preposterous theory of "uncertainty of Taiwan's status" as a "theoretical and legal basis" for its plot of cutting Taiwan out from Chinese territory is completely futile.

From ancient times Taiwan has been part of Chinese territory. In the last years of the 19th century, Japanese militarism launched an aggressive war forcing China to accept the unequal treaty. It occupied Chinese territory, Taiwan province, from 1895 until 1945, a period of 50 years. As Taiwan

being part of Chinese territory is a historical fact, various countries in the world have never recognized this 50-year occupation of Taiwan by Japanese militarism as being just. The Cairo Declaration issued in 1943 by China, the United States and Britain explicitly started that "Chinese territory seized by Japan, Taiwan for instance, be returned to China." In the Potsdam Proclamation issued on July 26, 1945 by China, the United States and Britain, stress was laid on the immediate execution of the Cairo Declaration. At the time of its surrender, Japan also accepted the provisions of this Declaration.

After the end of World War II, in October 1945 the then Chinese Government accepted in Taiwan the surrender from Japan as a defeated nation and formally took over the sovereignty of Taiwan, declaring that Taiwan was a province of China. Prior to the forcible occupation of Taiwan by the US, former US President Truman on January 5, 1950 publicly stated: "In the last four years, the United States and its allies have also recognized the exercise of sovereignty over that island by China."

It can thus be seen that such theories as "uncertainty of Taiwan's status" and "uncertainty of the belonging of Taiwan" are preposterous in the extreme. Today the question of Taiwan's belonging basically does not exist.

Besides going back on its word, US imperialism has also energetically propagandized that the question of Taiwan is an international question, that it solved by an international conference. This is utterly nonsense. The liberation by the Chinese people of their own territory Taiwan province is a question of China's internal affairs, in which no one has the right to interfere.

Taiwan has always been China's sacred territory since ancient times. The Chinese people have sacred, inviolable rights toward Taiwan, and will never allow US imperialism to perpetuate its forcible occupation of Taiwan. No matter what schemes US imperialism may resort, their attempt to cut Taiwan off from China will only be wishful thinking. US imperialism must get out of Taiwan! We will liberate Taiwan.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 31, 1970 No. 4708

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* NATIONAL *
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SHIPBUILDING

Shipbuilding Industry in Shanghai Mobilizes the Masses To Uncover Contradictions and Solve Contradictions Through Living Study and Living Application of Chairman Mao's Brilliant Philosophical Thoughts and the Use of the Powerful Weapons of View-Airing, Big-Character Posters and Big Debates

- It opens violent fire on renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and elevates the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the realm of economy to a new level

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 15, 1970)

(NCNA Shanghai, July 14) Illuminated by the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's great thought, the broad masses of workers of the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai have sharply and relentlessly uncovered the contradictions in their industry and their own units through the living study and living application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thoughts and the use of the powerful weapon of view-airing, big-character posters and big debates. They open furious fire on renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and various erroneous ideas, elevate the struggle between the two classes and two lines in the realm of economy to a new level and push forward revolution and production in the industry.

This great and profound revolutionary mass movement in the shipbuilding industry stirred up an enormous response throughout the municipality of Shanghai and greatly pushed forward the movement of increasing production and practicing economy in the entire municipality. Motivated by the shipbuilding workers, the masses and cadres in various systems and units on the industrial and transportation front in Shanghai strived to study and apply

Chairman Mao's materialistic dialectic thoughts in a living manner. Through the uncovering and solving of contradictions some advanced units overcame their internal passive factors and advanced more heroically and some backward units also mobilized their internal active factors and quickly changed their backward situation. As a result, reports of victory in revolution and production from the industrial and transportation front in Shanghai have come one after another and the situation has become greatly vigorous and favorable.

Uncovering Contradictions and Solving Contradictions

This mass movement of uncovering contradictions, finding gaps, learning from the advanced, and striving for betterment was started by a revolutionary big-character poster of the red sentinels of the 22nd squad of the foundry of Hutung Shipyard of Shanghai.

In May this year newspapers in Shanghai reported the advanced deeds of the broad masses of workers of the Shanghai Shipyard whose job was mainly ship repairs. The newspapers related that by thoroughly implementing Chairman Mao's great guideline of "Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" they built a 10,000-ton ocean-going transport M.S. Fenglei in a 3,000-ton slip and built a main engine for 10,000-ton class ships--a 10,000-HP low speed heavy diesel engine.

Early in the following morning a revolutionary big-character poster appeared in Hutung Shipyard. In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's great thought "All contradictions are objective existences and our task is to reflect them as correctly as possible and solve them" and by using the method of comparison, this revolutionary big-character poster incisively pointed out the stagnant situation in Hutung Shipyard.

Workers pointed out in the big-character poster: The Shanghai Shipyard is poorly equipped, it is small and scattered. In the past it was considered an "old, big and difficult" unit. But as a result of the revolutionary committee and the masses of workers in the shipyard raising aloft the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they have now launched their 10,000-ton M.S. Fenglei and started the operation of the 10,000-HP diesel engine.

However, this Hutung Shipyard which was once named an advanced unit, has a complete set of large-scale foreign equipment and is large and concentrated, still fails to turn out its 7,500-ton transport which was to be built here and there is no telling when the two high horse power diesel engine will be completed.

This revolutionary big-character poster fully reflected the urgent demands of the broad masses of workers for overcoming the rightist conservative ideas of some of the leading cadres and further eliminating the remnant poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line so as to carry the revolution through to the end. It also reflected the heroic will of the working

class of our country who kept the fatherland in their hearts and the world in their eyes and were determined to turn the spiritual force acquired during the great proletarian cultural revolution into a great materialistic force to make further contribution to mankind. Consequently, this big-character poster set off a strong chain reaction in the shipbuilding industry as well as other departments throughout Shanghai and stirred up an upsurge of comparing with, learning from, surpassing the advanced and helping the backward immediately after it was published.

In this great revolutionary tide the broad masses of workers of Chiangnan Shipyard got their enlightenment from the revolutionary big-character poster of the workers of Hutung Shipyard and found the gap from the advanced deed of the Shanghai Shipyard which built the 10,000-ton ship on a 3,000-ton slip. As a result, their socialist activism was quickly developed, and this unit, which was lagging behind for long periods of time during the great proletarian cultural revolution immediately began to act and advance forward vigorously. Using the struggle between the two classes and the two lines as a guideline, persevering in putting politics in command,using revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to open up the way and using revolution to push forward the great development of production, they quickly changed the backward situation and found themselves among the advanced rank and file of the municipality.

The catching up of Chiangnan Shipyard brought an urgent question in front of the various trades and units in the municipality: What shall we do in this surging new upsurge in industrial production? Enlightened by the great changes which took place in Chiangnan Shipyard, many units self-consciously used the powerful weapon of uncovering contradictions to develop the active factors, overcome passive factors, promote the revolutionary changes of things, turn the backward into advanced, the advanced into more advanced, and incessantly elevated revolution and production to new levels.

Penetrating Development of Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation

This revolutionary mass movement stirred up in the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai was a new movement of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and a fierce attack against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line under the new situation of the penetrating development of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation.

Shanghai's earliest modern shipbuilding industry was developed during the "foreign operation" movement initiated by big bureaucrat and big traitor Li Hung-chang. But before the liberation, imperialists also operated shipyards in Shanghai to exploit and enslave our people. After the liberation Liu Shao-ch'i and company clamored loudly about the "philosophy of servility to things foreign" and "buying ships is better than building ships and chartering ships is better than buying ships" as well as promoting the counter-revolutionary revisionist line energetically.

As a result the remnant poison of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism took deep roots in the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai. The broad masses of shipbuilding workers in Shanghai clearly realized: Such remnant poison cannot be eliminated thoroughly in a few campaigns. It will take an arduous and prolonged struggle to do the job. In this mass movement they relentlessly uncovered and energetically repudiated the remnant poison of the revisionist line of enterprise operation and its current manifestations and struggled heroically for the overall implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The idea of "conditions first" prevailed among some people in Shanghai's shipbuilding industry, who held that "there has to be a complete set of large-scale foreign equipment before we can assault modern technology," "large ships are necessary for building large ships," "ship repair yards can only repair ships and cannot build ships," etc., etc. Workers of the Shanghai Shipyard who built a 10,000-ton ship on a 3,000-ton slip announced with facts of iron the bankruptcy of the idea of "conditions first." This revolutionary practice also enabled the broad masses of shipbuilding workers to realize: We can achieve much when we shake away the shackles of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and fully develop the active factor of man, no matter how unfavorable materialistic conditions are.

By using native methods, combining native and foreign methods and utilizing simple available materials, they created many methods in which limited and native means were used to perform big and highly technical jobs, used a small slip to build a 10,000-ton ship, used native machine tools to process precision products, and used small cranes to lift large parts. By developing the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and daring to act, by creating conditions which they did not have and by turning unfavorable conditions into favorable conditions, they greatly promoted the development of productivity.

In Shanghai's shipbuilding industry Liu Shao-ch'i's revolutionary black remnant poison such as the "philosophy of servility to things foreign," "crawling at a snail's pace," and the "expert line," etc., was still being manifested frequently. For instance: Some technicians copied foreign designs instead of using, criticizing and modifying them. Other technicians thought factories must not touch anything produced by the design section and apprentices must not work on jobs supposed to be done by high-class workers, etc.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "New and sound things can be established only after old and corrupt things are destroyed" workers of the Shanghai Shipyard boldly eliminated rules set down by the bourgeoisie, launched a fierce attack against conventional and conservative rightist ideas and ideas which promoted mysticism of technology and things foreign, and made up their minds to open up a new way for the development of our shipbuilding industry in a more, faster, better and more economical manner.

There was a kind of navigational equipment which was complicated structurally, difficult to process, and was called an "instrument" in foreign countries. It was only allowed to copy it and not allowed to touch it otherwise. But during this movement the workers invaded the "restricted areas." After disassembling and analyzing this "instrument" they found out that it was only a switch and therefore thoroughly revolutionized it.

After repudiating the "expert line" some common workers in Chiangnan Shipyard took the post of production leadership and outstandingly directed the struggle in building the 10,000-ton ship. In the past foreign rules stipulated that "large joints" in the hull must be welded by high-class skilled workers. But now on this 10,000-ton M.S. Yüehyang young apprentices also performed welding jobs on "large joints" without sacrificing quality or quantity.

In revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation the broad masses of shipbuilding workers in Shanghai incisively grasped many concrete questions, looked at their reality through the phenomena and analyzed and criticized them by elevating them to the level of the struggle between the two lines.

During the construction of a 7,500-ton ocean-going combined passenger-cargo ship in Hutung Shipyard some of the workers lost confidence in launching this ship ahead of schedule after discovering that there were difficulties concerning the slip and materials, etc. But the workers pointed out incisively: "On the surface there appear to be difficulties with materialistic conditions; but such an idea of 'seeing matters without seeing man,' not trusting the masses, and not relying upon the masses is in reality a reflection of the struggle between the two lines." They energetically grasped the struggle between the two lines, fully mobilized the masses, engaged in technical innovation in a big way, overcame many difficulties and greatly speeded up the construction of this ship.

This profound revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation movement touched the souls of the cadres of the leadership squad, old and new alike. They realized profoundly: As Chairman Mao taught us: "Class struggle is an objective thing, it cannot be changed by man's will," the question of which line to execute still existed after the new leadership squad was formed. Erroneous ideas such as "there will be no more line struggle with the forming of the new leadership squad," etc., were all reflections of the lack of understanding of the protractedness and complexity of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

The new leadership squad could firmly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line only through the energetic grasping of class struggle, energetic grasping of the struggle between the two lines and energetic grasping of the transformation of their own world outlook.

The Key Lies in the Leadership

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "If we only have the enthusiasm of the broad masses without a powerful leadership backbone to organize the enthusiasm of the masses properly, the enthusiasm of the masses can neither last long, nor be directed toward the correct direction or elevated to a high degree."

In this mass movement the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee followed Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and fully mobilized and relied upon the broad masses of workers to use the weapons of view-airing, big-character posters and debates to throw themselves into this struggle self-consciously. As soon as the revolutionary big-character poster of Hutung Shipyard appeared the municipal revolutionary committee resolutely supported and actively cultivated this new phenomenon among the masses with extremely great revolutionary zeal and openly published the full text of the big-character poster in the newspaper, which greatly encouraged the working class throughout the municipality.

Leading members of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee penetrated deep into the masses to discover and sum up promptly the advanced models of Shanghai Shipyard and Chiangnan Shipyard, which had advanced further, so as to stimulate those units which appeared to be advanced but were in reality lagging behind. The Municipal Revolutionary Committee also used Chairman Mao's great philosophical thoughts to sum up experience gained from the mass movement so as to develop this profound revolutionary mass movement along the revolutionary line pointed out by Chairman Mao in a vigorous and healthy manner.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great thought of "Learning about war from wars--this is our principal method," many old and new cadres of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels worked hard to study Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner, humbly learned from revolutionary masses, conscientiously transformed their world outlook, and strived to catch up with the rapidly developing new situation during this vigorous mass movement.

The broad masses of cadres of the Chiangnan Shipyard went to the masses with a rising revolutionary zeal and in a high-spirited fighting posture to "actively let the fire burn themselves" and won the power of initiative in leading the movement. They brought their beddings to the shipyard. With the question of "how should Chiangnan do it" in their minds they studied and struggled together with the masses of workers so as to uncover contradictions, find the gaps, learn from the advanced, and strive for betterment. Instead of being afraid of the large numbers of contradictions uncovered, they stood in front of the masses, led them boldly and grasped tightly the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, criticized as they transformed in accordance with the situation, destroyed and built in a big way, and used an active attitude to solve the contradictions. The broad masses of workers said happily: Chiangnan Shipyard has great hopes as long as the hearts of the cadres and those of the masses are combined into one.

In leading this mass movement the old and new cadres of the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai paid attention to the following points:

1. Mobilization and reliance upon the revolutionary masses to uncover various objective contradictions in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "The fundamental line of the Communist Party is to rely upon the broad masses of revolutionary people directly." Contradictions uncovered are to be given class, historical and dialectic analysis by relying upon the masses so as to solve them actively.

2. Paying attention to protect the revolutionary activism of the masses. Sky-rocketing revolutionary enthusiasm is to be closely combined with a strict scientific attitude to prevent the impairing of the activism of the masses by inflated and lofty production targets. The masses are to be led to combine hard work with skillful work and extract production potentials from technical innovation and technical reform. The higher the revolutionary zeal of the masses becomes, the more attention the leadership must pay to the livelihood of the masses.

3. Grasping class struggle energetically, paying close attention to new trends in class struggle, and taking careful precautions against sabotage by the enemy under the favorable revolutionary situation. The two types of contradictions must be strictly differentiated and Chairman Mao's proletarian policies conscientiously implemented. When solving problems it is necessary to see both the front as well as the back. When looking at a principal tendency attention must also be paid to other tendencies which might be hidden and interference by rightist or extreme "leftist" bourgeois ideas must be promptly eliminated.

4. Chairman Mao taught us: "As a movement develops itself, new things keep emerging in the front. New things always emerge one after another. We must constantly pay attention to study the overall aspect as well as the development of the movement." All old or new cadres must be able to study and grasp the overall situation under the new circumstances. They must maintain the working style of arduous struggle, do a good job in grasping the models, sum up experiences, perform the work meticulously, and incessantly elevate the standard of leadership.

Revolution Promoted the Flying Leap of Production

"Blooming ideological and political flowers will bear an abundance of economic fruits. This is a development consistent with the law." Motivated by the revolution, units in the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai emulated one another and an unprecedented favorable situation emerged. The broad masses of shipbuilding workers stood at their own posts with their hearts concerned with the overall situation and filled with a high-spirited revolutionary will to fight. They enhanced the communist style, mutually learned from one another, mutually helped one another, mutually urged one another forward, and were determined to build ships needed by the state with greater, faster, better and more economical results, assaulted the summit of shipbuilding technology, and fought for the glory of great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist fatherland.

During the days when workers of Chiangnan Shipyard were building the two 10,000-ton ships, the M.S. Yüehyang and M.S. Hsienfeng, constant rainfall became a gruelling test for the workers who worked in the open air on the slips. But no rain was tougher than the determination of the workers who said heroically: "The slip is our battlefield and production is our battle. We must fight for time and speed against the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries."

To fight for time, electric welding workers insisted on welding even in heavy rain. It took the eight workers of the hull workshop only a short six hours to complete the welding task for the No. 1 "large joint" of the 10,000-ton M.S. Yüehyang, a speed more than double that during the years of the great leap forward. Crane operators developed a special method for conveying 15-ton parts, thus creating a miracle in the history of lifting.

During the days of struggle the workers, regardless of which department they belonged, enthusiastically helped one another wherever there was difficulty. They insisted on fighting in places where they were needed. Cooks, barbers and medical personnel too went down to the slip and served at the scene. Efforts of the workers made it possible to complete the 10,000-ton ocean-going M.S. Yüehyang in an astonishingly short period of only 31 days, thus setting a new record for the construction of 10,000-ton ships in our country. On June 25 M.S. Yüehyang and M.S. Hsienfeng were launched victoriously on the same day, which added a new chapter of glory to the history of shipbuilding.

In this revolutionary mass movement the masses of workers in the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai further heightened their spirit and fighting will power. They repeatedly advanced the date of the trial run for the 10,000-ton ship M.S. Fenglei. By adding skill to hard work and by engaging in technical innovation, the masses of workers of the electric workshop completed the work of wire installation on the 10,000-ton ship M.S. Fenglei in a little over three days, a job which would have taken a month to complete under normal conditions.

Workers of Hutung Shipyard greatly advanced the date of launching of a 7,500-ton combination passenger-cargo ship. Workers of the hull workshop who were responsible for the construction said excitedly: We are determined to advance the date of launching of this ship, we shall overcome any difficulties, no matter how big!

During the construction of the 15,000-ton M.S. Anyüan workers of Tungfanghung Shipyard were full of revolutionary enthusiasm. The slip for this ship was always busy whether it was day or night, rain or shine. It took the workers only nine days to install the stern assembly and the steering system, thus setting a new record. This large ship was victoriously launched on June 15 ahead of schedule.

In the course of developing the shipbuilding industry the broad masses of shipbuilding workers in Shanghai also correctly handled the relation between "construction" and "repair," taking construction as the principal

task and repairs as a secondary one. Workers responsible for ship repairs took their task seriously and performed the task of ship repair with a high sense of responsibility and in a fast, good and economical manner.

At present workers of the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai are raising higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought to develop the spirit of continuation of the revolution and unite themselves, struggle heroically and fight for still greater victories in the rapid development of our shipbuilding industry.

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

Kirin Province Achieves Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results in Building Local Industry

(NCNA-English Changchun, July 22, 1970)

revolutionary committees at all levels in kirin province, northeast china, have mobilized the masses to develop small iron and steel, coal, petroleum, chemical fertilizer and machinery works under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". in the spirit of self-reliance they have built these local industries with greater, faster, better and more economical results, and the situation is excellent.

kirin province has built and put into operation over 1,200 small and medium-sized factories. hundreds of small coal-mines and coal-pits have been opened in the eastern and central parts of the province where coal is abundant. the revolutionary people have found deposits in some places which were considered to have no coal. combining indigenous and modern methods, they have opened some small coal-pits by their own efforts.

close to two-thirds of the cities and counties in the province now use coal produced by themselves. eight small blast furnaces have been put into operation. the expansion of coal mining and iron and steel have stimulated the rapid growth of local petroleum, chemical fertilizer, textile, electronics, chemical and other works.

illuminated by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, the revolutionary masses of kirin province as early as 1958, started to build a great number of small and medium-sized enterprises. however, the renegade, hidden-traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in kirin province viciously pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and cut down these new enterprises. in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, following chairman mao's great teaching "a line or a viewpoint must be explained constantly and repeatedly", the kirin provincial revolutionary committee actively led the revolutionary masses in firmly grasping class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the economic sphere. the people deepened the revolutionary mass criticism, using concrete instances of the struggle between the two lines in their locality or unit. they thoroughly repudiated liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, such as "going in for things big and foreign" and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. they energetically carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. this promoted the setting up of local industry throughout the province. items never before produced locally, such as motor vehicles, seamless tubes and pharmaceutical products for making sulphur drugs, have been trial-produced and put in production.

the electronics industry has expanded rapidly. the province has now over 110 electronics factories and work-shops. since the beginning of this year, these revolutionary workers, by relying on their own efforts and working hard, have produced six machines for growing crystals, which have turned out silicon single crystals.

the industrial, transport and communications fronts throughout the province are learning from the kirin lubricant mill, a red flag in self-reliance and hard struggle. after they grasped the mill's revolutionary spirit of "starting the plant with three cauldrons", the revolutionary committees at all levels in the yenpien korean autonomous chou spread the mass movement to run small coal mines and pits throughout the chou. many communes and brigades found coal deposits themselves, pooled their funds and made the equipment to new coal themselves, thus achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing coal mining. with high aspirations, the revolutionary committees at all levels in the paicheng area, which had always no local industry, in a few months built small plants and co-operatives turning out iron and steel, petroleum, coal, chemical fertilizer, machinery and iron and wood farm tools.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Prime Minister Samdech Penn Nouth, Ministers Keat Chhon, Thiounn Prasith of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this afternoon met samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

prime minister penn nouth introduced to premier chou en-lai the two new ministers of the royal government of national union: keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister, and thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation.

premier chou en-lai had a very cordial and friendly conversation with prime minister penn nouth and ministers keat chhon and thiounn prasith.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese department concerned han nien-lung, tsao ke-chiang and han hsu.

CHINA AND CONGO

Delegation of State Council of Congo Led by Vice Chairman Alfred Raoul Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 22, 1970)

the delegation of the state council of the people's republic of the congo led by alfred raoul, member of the political bureau of the congolese party of labour and vice-chairman of the state council of the people's republic of the congo, left here for home by air this morning after concluding its friendly visit to china. it is bringing home the profound militant friendship of the chinese people for the congolese people.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the shanghai airport by su yu, vice-minister of national defence, and leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai including wang wei-kuo, wang shao-yung, kao chih-jung and liu wen-hsueh, as well as more than a thousand revolutionary people.

today, the shanghai airport which flew the national flags of china and the people's republic of the congo, was alive with expressions of solidarity and friendship between the people of china and the congo. huge streamers lined the airport, reading "a warm send-off to the delegation of the state council of the congo led by vice-chairman raoul exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the chinese and congolese people exclamation"

when vice-chairman raoul and the other distinguished congolese guests said good-bye to the crowds, the airport was all astir. beating drums and gongs and waving miniature national flags of china and the people's republic of the congo, people repeatedly shouted: "we firmly support the congolese people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "we firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism exclamation" "we firmly support the three indo-chinese peoples' war of resistance against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" vice-chairman raoul kept waving to the crowds in acknowledgement. before boarding the plane, vice-chairman raoul and the other distinguished congolese guests warmly shook hands with su yu, wang wei-kuo, wang shao-yung and other comrades and bade farewell to them.

also present at the airport were leading members of departments under the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

during their stay in shanghai, vice-chairman raoul and the other distinguished congolese guests visited a factory and rural people's commune where they were warmly welcomed by the workers and commune members.

CHINA AND CUBA

Delegation of China-Cuba Friendship Association Leaves for Havana

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1970)

a delegation of the china-cuba friendship association composed of its vice-president chang wei-lien and council member fang hsiao, left peking for havana by air today.

they are to attend the celebrations marking july 26, the day of national rebellion of cuba at the invitation of the cuba-china friendship association and the cuban institution for friendship with other peoples.

they were seen off at the airport by shen chien, president of the china-cuba friendship association, and ting hsi-lin and wu hsiao-ta, leading members of the organizations concerned.

viriato mora diaz, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cuba embassy in china, was also present.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Government Delegation Leaves for Home After Concluding Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1970)

the french government delegation led by andre bettencourt, minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of planning and territorial development, left shanghai for home by plane this morning after concluding its visit to china.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were feng kuo-chu, member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and leading members of other departments concerned. tang hai-kuang, deputy director of the department of west european affairs of the foreign ministry who accompanied the delegation on its tour in china, was present.

between july 15 and 22, the french government delegation visited yenan, sian, nanking, hangchow and shanghai. etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china, and his wife visited these places together with the delegation.

in yenan, the old revolutionary centre, the distinguished french guests visited the places where our great leader chairman mao had lived and worked and the memorial hall of chairman mao's revolutionary activities in yenan. the delegation went sightseeing to spots of historical interest in sian, visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking, the tungfanghung (the east is red) silk mill and the meichiawu production brigade of the hsihu (west lake) people's commune in hangchow, and the shanghai no. 6 people's hospital and the industrial exhibition in shanghai. during its stay in shanghai, the delegation attended a performance of the symphonic arrangement of the peking opera "shachiapang."

the delegation was warmly welcomed by leading members of local revolutionary committees of the above-mentioned places they visited. they were feted by kao hsing-hai, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the yenan region; hsiao chun, vice-chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee; yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee; hsieh cheng-hao, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee; and wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Government Delegation Returns to Peking from Iraq

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1970)

chien chih-kuang, leader of the chinese government delegation and minister of light industry, and kung ta-fei, member of the delegation and deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry, returned here by air today after attending the national day celebrations of the republic of iraq.

they were met at the airport by chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of the departments concerned mao nung-hsiang, tsao lu, hsieh hsin-ho, hsia chih-hsu and ho ying.

othman hussein al-ani, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iraqi embassy in china, was present.

the chinese government delegation left iraq for home on july 19.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Radio Calls on Malayan Peasants to Unite with Workers in Struggle for Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in an article broadcast on july 18 said that the broad masses of the malayan peasants are determined to unite with the working class and take an active part in the struggle for the overthrow of the rahman-razak clique and for liberation.

the article said that the rahman-razak clique, while servilely fawning on the imperialist monopoly capitalists and the domestic bureaucrat-comprador capitalists as well as the landlords, barbarously oppresses and exploits the labouring people of various nationalities in malaya.

exposing the land policy of the puppet regime, the article said that the clique hands over with a bow the most fertile land to the imperialist monopoly capitalists and the domestic bureaucrat-comprador capitalists. but it takes quite another attitude towards the peasants of various nationalities, mostly the malay peasants who are in pressing need of land. according to watered-down figures released by the puppet regime, since 1960, over 29,000 written applications for land by the peasants in johore had been thrown into the waste paper basket by the puppet regime; and in panang, more than 20,000 applications had met with the same fate. in addition, the broad masses of peasants are confronted with new threats: in recent years, the puppet regime has let imperialist monopoly capital and malay bureaucrat capital exploit tin ore and take the opportunity to forcibly occupy the land of the peasants with most cruel means.

the article revealed that the puppet regime has emboldened the tin mines run by the imperialist monopoly capitalists and bureaucrat-comprador capitalists to monopolize water resources at will and pollute the rivers and irrigation canals. as a result, rice-fields were destroyed, crop harvest became poor or reduced and many peasants went bankrupt.

the article pointed out in conclusion that the broad masses of malay peasants have gradually enhanced their class consciousness in their struggle. they are determined to form a solid alliance with the working class and, under the leadership of the malayan communist party, to defeat the common enemy and strive for emancipation.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Military Attache Gives Film Reception in Peking to Celebrate 17th Anniversary of Victory of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1970)

senior colonel jang hae hyen, military attache of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china, gave a film reception this evening to celebrate the 17th anniversary of the victory of korea's war of liberation of the fatherland.

attending the reception on invitation were: wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; huang chih-yung, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; leading members of various p.l.a. services and branches, peking units and peking garrison including wang hui-chiu, kuang jen-hung, chou hsi-nan, kung tsung-chou, sun cheng-tsai, tsui ping, liu yueh-sheng, tseng shao-tung, wu hsien-en, wu tai, lin pin, chung jen-fang, peng hai-kuei, tung chen-piao and yuan hua-ping; and representatives of the families of the martyres of the former chinese people's volunteers.

korean ambassador to china hyun joon keuk was present.

the korean feature film "fighters' word of honour" was shown at the reception, which was accorded warm applause.

before the showing of the film, a cocktail party was given. the korean and chinese comrades-in-arms drank toasts to the constant development of the great militant friendship sealed in blood between the people of korea and china.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim Gives National Liberation Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1970)

eugeniusz wisniewski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the polish embassy in china, gave a reception here today to celebrate the national liberation day of poland.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the departments concerned chiao kuan-hua, chou hua-min and chai cheng-wen attended upon invitation.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Delegation of Vietnam Alliance of National Democratic and Peace Forces Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1970)

a delegation of the viet nam alliance of national, democratic and peace forces headed by trinh dinh thao, president of the central committee of the viet nam alliance of national, democratic and peace forces and vice-president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, arrived here by air this morning on its way to visit other countries.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present at the airport were huynh anh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china, and bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china.

hungarian ambassador to china halasz jozsef was also present.

this evening, vice-chairman kuo mo-jo gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished vietnamese guests.

CHINA AND UAR

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to President Nasser Warmly Greeting UAR National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to gamal abdel nasser, president of the united arab republic, warmly greeting the u.a.r. national day. text of the message follows:

his excellency gamal abdel nasser, president of the united arab republic,

cairo

on the occasion of the national day of the united arab republic, i express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm congratulations to your excellency and to the government and people of the united arab republic.

the chinese government and people have always supported the government and people of the united arab republic and the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against the aggression by u.s. imperialism and its lackey israel. we are deeply convinced that the valiant arab people, strengthening their unity and persevering in struggle, will certainly defeat the aggressors and win complete victory in the struggle for national liberation.

i wish prosperity to the united arab republic. may the friendship between the chinese and u.a.r. peoples and the friendly relations between the two countries develop and grow stronger daily.

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, july 22, 1970

CHINA AND US

Westmoreland and Other US Military Chiefs Successively Conduct Sinister Activities in China's Taiwan Province

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1970)

u.s. army chief of staff william westmoreland recently sneaked into china's taiwan province and colluded with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang, which has long been repudiated by the chinese people, in stepping up criminal schemes of aggression against asia.

it was reported that prior to his departure for taiwan, this former chief of u.s. imperialism's aggressor troops in viet nam had gone to south viet nam to "inspect" the u.s. aggressor troops. while in taiwan from july 16 to 19, he had separate secret talks with military and administrative chiefs of the chiang kai-shek bandit gang for "an extensive exchange of views on the strengthening of military cooperation" between u.s. imperialism and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang. accompanied by military chiefs of the chiang bandit gang, westmoreland "inspected" the training centres of the "special forces" of the chiang bandit gang and its military installations. he praised the chiang bandit gang highly for undertaking the maintenance of the military hardwares of the u.s. aggressor troops in viet nam. it was disclosed in the press that u.s. imperialism has already assigned the chiang kai-shek bandit gang the production of certain weapons for slaughtering the indo-chinese people.

following the arrival in asia of u.s. secretary of state william rogers in early july to plot for intensifying the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in indo-china, u.s. top brass hats went to taiwan one after another for conspiratorial activities. before westmoreland set his feet on taiwan, u.s. secretary of the army stanley resor had turned up there on july 8 after a visit in south viet nam. on july 13, a high-ranking military delegation comprising eight members including joseph nazzaro, commander-in-chief of the u.s. pacific air forces, arrived in taiwan for a two-day sinister visit. the press of the chiang gang revealed that the frequency of the visits by the high-ranking military chiefs of u.s. imperialism was closely connected with their eager desire for the chiang kai-shek bandit gang to accord "some sort of coordination or support" to u.s. imperialism in its aggression in indo-china.

during his stay in taipei, westmoreland stated that if cambodia could get enough "help" from asian "countries", there would be no more need for the united states to send troops there. in his interview with the japanese television networks on july 9, rogers flagrantly said that "thailand, laos, cambodia and south viet nam, cooperating, and working together with other asian nations, will be able to maintain their independence and neutrality." all this shows that u.s. imperialism is stepping up its criminal scheme of making indo-chinese fight indo-chinese and asians fight asians. it has not only done its utmost to muster its puppets and lackeys in south viet nam, thailand, laos and cambodia to fight in the van for the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in indo-china, but tried its best to call together the japanese reactionaries, the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and the south korean lackeys to be a reserve force for expanding the war of aggression.

it was precisely under the instigation of u.s. imperialism that in early july the reactionary sato government of japan called in tokyo a trilateral sinister meeting attended by the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and the pak jung hi clique of south korea. the meeting stressed the necessity to form a "liaison committee" of the three parties "to maintain close contacts on joint defence of asia and other questions." these aggressive designs of the u.s. imperialists and their asian puppets and lackeys should arouse the utmost vigilance of the asian people.

westmoreland and his ilk are american generals who were badly bruised on the vietnamese battlefield and suffered dismal defeats at the hands of the vietnamese people. now, in their attempt to expand the war of aggression, they have gone so far as to exhume such a political corpse as chiang kai-shek for a desperate struggle. this reveals the frenzy and ferocity of u.s. imperialism as well as its weakness in spite of its tough-looking manners. the wilder its aggressive schemes, the more disastrous will be its defeat.

US

Nixon Administration Kills Two More American Students

(NCNA-English Peking, July 22, 1970)

the reactionary u.s. ruling circles shot to death within one week two american students in lawrence, kansas, who protested against the u.s. imperialist aggression in indo-china, according to reports reaching here.

this was another monstrous crime committed by the nixon administration following its killing of four white students at kent state university and two black students at jackson state college last may. it was another debt of blood owed to the american people by the u.s. ruling circles.

on july 16, hundreds of students at the university of kansas demonstrated at the city square of lawrence in protest against the u.s. imperialist aggression in indo-china and racial discrimination at home. the reactionary police conducted flagrant suppression, shooting a black student to death.

the fascist atrocity of the reactionary u.s. ruling circles aroused vehement indignation among the students. although it was summer vacation and not many students remained in the campus, they held protest meetings and demonstrations for four successive nights beginning july 17.

on the evening of july 20, when more than 200 students staged a protest demonstration at the square, the reactionary authorities again conducted sanguinary suppression. the police hurled many tear gas bombs at the demonstrators. in defiance of brute force, the students heroically fought back with stones. they overturned a car and lighted bonfires in the streets. at this moment, the reactionary authorities again ordered the police to open fire at the students. an 18-year-old white student was killed on the spot.

for fear that the repeated killing of students might further arouse the resistance of the students, the governor of kansas hurriedly declared an "emergency crisis" in the community and sent more state troopers to lawrence to step up fascist suppression. but, the new fascist outrages of the reactionary u.s. ruling circles will undoubtedly further arouse the revolutionary militancy of the american people and make the flames of the american people's revolutionary mass movement rage more furiously.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Premier Chou on Current International Situation

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, July 29, 1970)

In an interview with a French correspondent in Peking, Premier Chou discussed the Sino-French relations and the current international situation. The full text of this important statement has been released by NCNA, and the interview has also been shown on French television.

Dealing with the current situation in Asia, Premier Chou pointed out clearly that American aggressive troops must withdraw from three regions.

First, American troops and all their mercenary troops should withdraw completely from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, so that the people of these three Indochina countries may settle their problems by themselves.

Second, American troops should withdraw from South Korea, so that the Korean people may achieve their desire for unification of their own motherland.

Third, American troops should withdraw from China's Taiwan province and the Taiwan Straits. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan.

Of course, areas invaded and occupied by American aggressive troops are not in Asia alone. And US imperialism is not the only country that has invaded and occupied foreign lands and stationed its troops there.

Premier Chou pointed out: "In a broader sense, all armed forces of the United States and those of other countries should be withdrawn from all their occupied areas and back to their own countries."

This is to allow the people of various countries to have the right to settle their problems by themselves without the threat of any outside force or interference. This is true for Asia as it is for Europe and it is also true for other continents of the world.

In the world today, some big countries always want to station their troops in and carry out aggression against the territories of others in a vain attempt to impose direct control on them.

Therefore, Premier Chou pointed out: "In the world today, there are one or two super-powers which constantly want to oppress others by force and mistreat the weak and the small while constantly fighting for world hegemony."

Many such examples have been seen in Asia, in the Middle East and in Europe.

Premier Chou reminded the people of various countries in the world that "the danger of big nations starting a world war still exists, and we must be prepared." This was one of the 22 National Day slogans published last year, and it was mentioned again in the solemn statement issued by our great leader Chairman Mao this year. This is a view China has consistently held on the world situation.

In the interview Premier Chou finally pointed out: The time has moved forward. More and more people in the world have awakened or are awakening. The era when the great powers could decide the fate of the world is over forever. The myth which inspires fear of the great powers must be broken!

Events of the last twenty years or more since World War II show that US imperialism has long been thrown down from its "peak" by the people of various countries, and the nature of the other "super-power" as a paper tiger has also been fully exposed. The myth which inspires fear of the big nations has already been broken and must be broken completely.

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US AND KOREA

US Imperialists Try To Tear Up Korean Truce Agreement

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, July 27, 1970)

A Korean military delegation has arrived in Peking on invitation for a visit. It marks a further strengthening of the revolutionary friendship and fighting solidarity between the peoples of China and Korea.

In April this year Premier Chou En-lai went to visit Korea at the invitation of Premier Kim Il Sung. The two leaders issued very important statements. In June this year, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the war of liberation of Korea, China and Korea again sent delegations to each other, and jointly condemned US imperialism for its crime of aggression of forcible occupation of South Korea and our territory of Taiwan. By reckoning, the visit of the Korean military delegation to China is the third made by the Chinese and Korean peoples in the last three months.

The Korean Military Delegation is led by Oh Jin Woo, Chief of the General Staff. Members include a deputy Chief of the General Staff, the Commander of the Artillery, the Commander of the Navy, and a deputy Commander of the Air Force. They arrived in China on the eve of the 17th anniversary of the signing of the Korean Truce Agreement.

The delegation also arrived in China at a time when US imperialism tried to utterly tear up the Korean Truce Agreement and was ready to impose a new war of aggression on the Korean people.

In an editorial published today, Jen-min Jih-pao and Chieh-fang-chün Pao have exposed this sinister plot of US imperialism. In addition, they also point out that US imperialism is adept at breaking of promises, tearing up of agreements, and such tactics. The Geneva Agreements were torn up in this way.

There are now various signs that US imperialism is intensifying its preparation to utterly tear up the Korean Truce Agreement at a moment which it deems opportune.

Early this month US imperialism gathered together the Japanese reactionaries, the Park Chung Hee clique and the Chiang bandit gang and formed a so-called "liaison committee," in an attempt to enlarge the US-Japan military alliance into a West Pacific counter-revolutionary military alliance with Japan as the backbone.

Last week the Japanese reactionaries held so-called "ministerial talks" with the Park Chung Hee clique in Seoul. The US and Park also held a military conference in Hawaii. The Sato government sent six principal cabinet members to the conference in Seoul, which amounted to sending them to dominate everything.

These facts show that although US imperialism suffered ignominious defeat in the Korean battlefield more than ten years ago and is suffering ignominious defeat now in the Indochina battlefield, it has not laid down the butcher's knife. Nor can it ever become a buddha.

Jen-min Jih-pao and Chieh-fang-chün Pao point out in their editorial: "At present the situation in Asia is better than it was at any time in the past, and the revolutionary strength of the people of Asia is greater than it was at any time in the past."

If US imperialism dares to impose war again on the Korean people, the Chinese people will stand together with their brothers the Korean people as they did in the past and thoroughly defeat the American aggressor. (Shih Chün-yü)

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